

Lebanese army patrols Kfar Matta

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese army was reported Friday to have taken over peace duties in Israeli-held mountain villages southeast of Beirut which were the scene of Christian-Muslim clashes last week. State-run Beirut Radio said the Lebanese Army was patrolling the village of Kfar Matta, the centre of the fighting, and had taken up positions in two neighbouring villages. An Israeli military spokesman said security was now the responsibility of Lebanese soldiers, although Israeli troops and tanks were still in position in the villages.

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Dutch, W.Germany police arrest drug smugglers

AMSTERDAM (R) — West German and Dutch police have smashed a major heroin supply line from Turkey to the Netherlands and seized over seven kilograms of pure heroin worth about two million guilders (\$740,000), a Dutch police spokesman said Friday. The spokesman said police arrested the proprietor of an Amsterdam hotel and a Dutch woman after finding one kilogram of heroin on their premises. Another woman was detained after police found 6.3 kilograms of the drug in the garage at her flat at Lisse, southwest of Amsterdam, and German police arrested a 42-year-old Turk in Munich, the spokesman said.

43 dead, 30 missing in Spanish floods

VALENCIA, Spain (R) — Forty-three bodies have been found and 30 more people were missing Friday after three days of floods in Spain's southeastern provinces, police sources said. Some of the missing were swept away by flood waters and others were thought to have been trapped in houses. About 2,000 inhabitants of nearby Alcira were cut off from help, they said. The storms and rain easing in Alicante, Valencia, Murcia and Albacete were moving northward and threatening Catalonia, weather reports said. Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo called an emergency cabinet meeting to discuss rescue measures Friday.

Warsaw Pact ministers end talks

MOSCOW (R) — Foreign Ministers of the seven-member Warsaw Pact ended talks in Moscow Friday which diplomatic sources said covered East-West relations, U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks and the Polish crisis. The official Soviet News Agency TASS said the ministers discussed issues linked with the Madrid review conference on European security and cooperation and other topical problems of European and international security. The foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states—the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania—met towards the end of each year to discuss world events and the Soviet bloc's reaction to them.

Soviet diplomat gets political asylum in Britain

LONDON (R) — Britain has given political asylum to a Soviet diplomat, Vladimir Andreyevich Kuzichkin, official sources said Friday. Diplomatic sources said he was a junior official at the Soviet embassy in Tehran. Mr. Kuzichkin has been told the Soviet embassy in London has asked for consular access to him, the official sources said. An American newspaper, the Boston Globe, reported earlier this week that a low-ranking Soviet diplomat in Tehran in charge of relations with the pro-Soviet Communist Tudeh Party defected last June.

Shamir confident about safety of northern settlements

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir expressed confidence Friday that a formal security arrangement will be reached with Lebanon to safeguard Israel's northern settlements from any cross-border attacks. Mr. Shamir, who returned from a three-week visit to the U.S. where he conferred with American leaders and addressed the United Nations General Assembly, said Israel and Lebanon will continue their negotiations on security arrangements. Israel has linked withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon with what it feels must be adequate arrangements to prevent future raids on its territory from south Lebanon. The Israelis launched their June 6 invasion to root out Palestinian commandos from bases used to attack northern Israel.

Al Najah president deported

AMMAN (Petra) — The Israeli occupation authorities Thursday deported President of Al Najah University Munzir Salah for refusing to sign an undertaking not to support the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Dr. Salah is the 16th member of Al Najah University "non-resident" academic staff to be deported for refusing to sign such an undertaking.

Dr. Salah told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that Israel has been deporting professors from Al Najah University who still have work permits valid until February 1983.

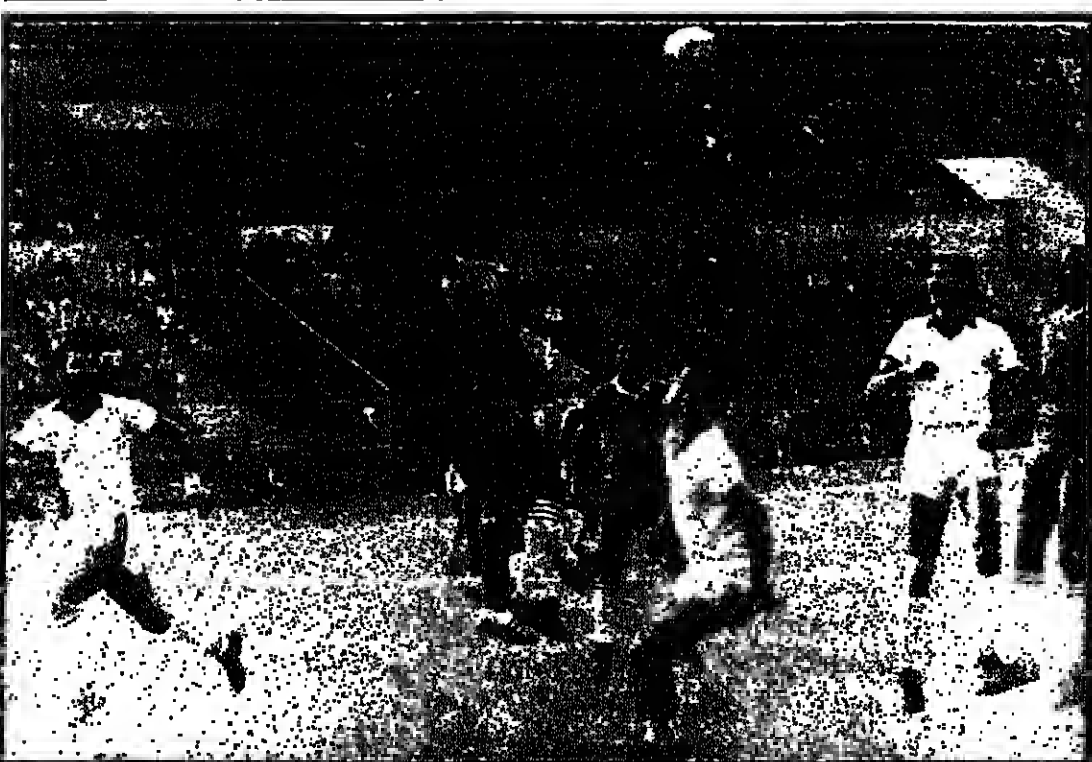
Replying to allegations made by the Israeli Television that he is leaving the West Bank voluntarily, Dr. Salah said "if the West Bank professors could stay without signing the undertaking, why should they leave then?"

Dr. Salah said the Israeli military government has revoked paragraphs of the Jordanian law No. 16 which regulates the relationship between intermediate institutes and government and private schools on the one hand and the Jordanian Education Ministry on the other and substituted it for military order No. 854 to include the West Bank universities, in violation of the Geneva Conventions.

Dr. Salah added that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) has rejected this order and requested that it be revoked "because its objectives is to weaken university education and destroy the educational infrastructure and consequently evacuate the Arab residents from their land." The order limits the numbers of students to be accepted at the universities and reduces the number of the teaching staff, he said. "It also interferes with the curricula."

Dr. Salah explained that he was summoned to the office of the Israeli military governor in Nablus on Sept. 9 to sign the undertaking, but told the military governor he could not sign the undertaking because "it is of a political, and not of an academic nature, and we as academicians have nothing to do with politics, but are nevertheless bound by the security regulations, laws and legislations stipulated in the permits for visitors."

He said West Bank university professors with work permits have to sign the undertaking or they would have to leave the West Bank.



Al Ahli goalkeeper Izzat Hashem, No. 22 tackles Al Wahdat's Walid Qandeel to foil a dangerous attack before Al Wahdat scored their lone goal to win their

Cup final match in Amman on Friday (photo by Youssef Al 'Allan).

Al Wahdat wins Cup final

AMMAN (J.T.) — Al Wahdat club soccer team Friday won Jordan's Cup final match against Al Ahli team, 1-0.

Al Wahdat's mid-field player Ghassan Jum'a scored the lone goal on the 70th minute of the match, giving his team their first-

ever victory as Cup winners.

This contest started in Jordan in 1980 and was won twice by Al Faisali team; Al Wahdat and Al Ahli had not qualified for any finals before this year.

The match, held at Al Hussein Youth City Stadium, was attended

by about 10,000 spectators and broadcast live on Jordan Television.

Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar deputised for His Royal Highness Prince Hassan to present the trophy to the winners.

France agrees to consult Bonn on matters affecting German security

BONN (R) — France agreed for the first time Friday to consult Bonn on decisions relating to its nuclear deterrent which affect West German security, President Francois Mitterrand said.

After two days of talks with Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Mr. Mitterrand told reporters an agreement had been reached to hold six-monthly ministerial meetings on security and defence policy and set up a permanent commission on this subject.

He described the agreement as "one of the most important achievements of this summit."

Mr. Mitterrand said there was no question of associating Bonn with French nuclear strategy or of transferring nuclear arms technology to West Germany.

The talks had dealt "essentially with the modernisation of French

tactical forces...and consideration that problems specific to German security, and which depend on France, must be examined in advance by Germany and France," he said.

Answering questions, he said a new generation of longer-range tactical nuclear weapons in the 1990s would be bound to affect France's strategic doctrine.

Mr. Kohl said Friday's agreement was "a very important continuation of the spirit of our friendship treaty" but he sounded a note of caution about the direction of future Franco-German strategic cooperation.

"To prevent any misunderstanding, I would like to underline that cooperation with the United States is just as important in all these areas," he said.

West German Defence Minister Manfred Woerner said after Thursday's first formal ministerial-level security talks there could be no question of a Franco-German defence axis.

Diplomats said the accord represented the first time that France had been prepared to share details of its independent nuclear deterrent with an ally since it left NATO's integrated military command in 1966.

Mr. Kohl said he and Mr. Mitterrand agreed on the need to pursue the East-West dialogue despite recent severe setbacks.

He said Poland's move last week to outlaw the independent Solidarity trade union was "a repressive measure which is a lasting heavy burden on East-West relations."

Gemayel returns home with pledges to boost multinational force

ROME (R) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel flew back to Beirut Friday with pledges from the United States, France and Italy that they will consider increasing the size and role of the multinational peace force in Lebanon.

Official sources said Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo would immediately begin talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson on how the force might be expanded.

"It is too early to speak of numbers (for the force), but it is certain that Mr. Gemayel's ideas have been positively received," one Foreign Ministry official said.

Italy, France and the United States have 3,800 troops in Lebanon. Mr. Gemayel said in Paris he would like the force to be expanded to 30,000 and its area of deployment increased.

The sources said the Lebanese government regarded the presence of an expanded force as essential to give the Lebanese army time to become effective and to monitor an eventual withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli troops.

Mr. Gemayel insisted throughout his trip that the restoration of full sovereignty to the Lebanese government and the withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli forces from Lebanon was essential to the future of his country.

He was given full backing for these aims from leaders in the three countries he visited and from Pope John Paul, with whom he had a 35-minute meeting Thursday.

The Pope urged Mr. Gemayel to give particular attention to a "settlement of the problem of the Palestinian people," and Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini told him that peace in the area would have to involve justice for all peoples.

The three countries with troops in Lebanon have expressed concern about a recent wave of arrests by the Lebanese government. Italy has been particularly concerned that the multinational force should not become implicated in a crackdown on Palestinian opponents of Mr. Gemayel.

Vatican sources said the Pope was keen to travel to Lebanon with a message of peace and Mr. Gemayel had made it clear that a papal visit would be welcome. But security in Lebanon would have to improve before the Pope undertook the visit.

Arab delegation to U.S. calls for coexistence

WASHINGTON (R) — King Hassan of Morocco Friday led an Arab delegation in talks with President Reagan and afterwards, without mentioning Israel by name, the king called for coexistence in the Middle East.

A senior U.S. official said the White House talks and the King's public remarks were encouraging but fell short of the clear Arab recognition of Israel that officials had said Mr. Reagan hoped to achieve in the meeting.

After nearly three hours of discussions King Hassan, flanked by officials of five other Arab countries, said he believed United Nations resolutions on the Middle East and last month's Arab and U.S. peace plans would help achieve "our noble aim."

He defined this as "a just peace, coexistence and construction for the welfare of the region and all of mankind."

Mr. Reagan said the United States and the Arab leaders shared a desire for peace and that he hoped the negotiating process could resume in the near future.

The delegation, which included the foreign ministers of Jordan, Syria, Algeria, Tunisia and Saudi Arabia, was in Washington to explain the peace plan adopted at the Arab summit in Fez, Morocco.

The Fez plan, which calls for a Palestinian state, is widely regarded as implicitly recognising

Israel. The Reagan proposals of Sept. 1 called for Palestinian self-rule in association with Jordan in the Israeli-occupied territories but ruled out a Palestinian state.

Mr. Reagan called Friday's talks an important milestone on the road to a just and lasting peace and said both sides clarified points in their peace plans.

The senior official briefing reporters afterwards said the president stressed the urgency of getting negotiations going by enlisting Arab support for Jordan to represent the Palestinians in talks with Israel.

The official said the Arab League delegation did not appear reluctant to support this course but agreement of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) would first have to be secured.

The Arab position is that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Israel says it will never talk to the PLO, and the United States refuses to deal with it as long as it refuses to recognise Israel.

Asked about King Hassan's call

for coexistence, the official said that in the context of the talks "it was well understood that we were talking about a state called Israel."

He declined to interpret the remarks as a significant change in the Arab position although he called them encouraging.

On Thursday the official said the U.S. wanted the Arabs to "come out of the close" and openly say they recognise Israel.

He said Friday this meant collective Arab statement that they were prepared to recognise and live in peace with Israel.

Friday's talks capped more than a week of diplomatic activity in Washington focusing on the situation in Lebanon and the overall Middle East peace process.

Jordan, Colombia to establish diplomatic relations

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and Colombia have decided to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries at the ambassadorial level.

A report by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said the aim of the step is to strengthen the ties of friendship and good relations between the two countries. The agency did not elaborate.

U.N. votes for Gulf ceasefire

UNITED NATIONS (R) — With Iran casting the only negative vote, the General Assembly Friday urged an immediate cease fire in the Iran-Iraq war and the withdrawal of forces to internationally-recognised borders.

The vote on the resolution, sponsored by 14 mostly Arab countries, was 119 to one, with 15 abstentions.

The draft said the prolongation of the war, now in its third year, had taken a heavy toll in lives and property and endangered international peace and security.

It called on all states to abstain from actions that could contribute to the continuation of the conflict and requested Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to press ahead with peace-making efforts. Iran said the resolution took no account of what it called Iraq's responsibility for starting the war and for occupying and devastating Iranian territory.

Speaking before the vote, Iranian Ambassador Rajaie Khorassani said a return to the pre-war situation meant not only a total and unconditional withdrawal of all forces but also the payment of war reparations, a "just trial in a just tribunal of those criminals" who had violated all norms of international law, and the repatriation of Iraqis who had been expelled from their country.

Value of currency permits granted in July rises

AMMAN (Petra) — The value of currency permits granted to the various sectors in the country last July rose by JD 44,326,000, totalling JD 114,895,000 compared to JD 70,596,000 in the month before.

The liabilities of commercial

banks last July dropped by JD 3,222,000, a central bank bulletin said. Commercial banks' assets at the end of that month totalled JD 1,476,128,000 compared to JD 1,479,350,000 in the month before.

Exports, imports rise compared to last year

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian exports in the first four months of 1982 rose by 21.6 per cent compared to the same period of 1981. The total exports in the four months totalled JD 68,900,000 compared to JD 56,600,000 in the same period last year.

Imports in the first four months of 1982 rose by 25.7 per cent compared to the same period 1981. Imports in the four months of 1982 totalled JD 352,500,000 compared to JD 280,400,000 in

the same period the previous year. The most important commodities exported were vegetables, fruits, cigarettes, medicines, plastics, raw phosphate, men and women clothes, fodder and paints.

The most commodities imported were cars and their spare parts, electric equipment and appliances, crude oil, medicines, rubber and its byproducts, fresh and frozen meat, foodstuffs, timber and iron.

Arabs delay bid to eject Israel from General Assembly

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Arab states said Friday they were delaying, and had not abandoned, a bid to eject Israel's delegation from the U.N. General Assembly.

But they would not make the move at the current session, due to end on Dec. 21. Ali Treiki of Libya, chairman of the Arab group this month, told reporters.

He said the group, which met privately Thursday to consider tactics, agreed unanimously to defer the matter in response to appeals by numerous friendly states that did not want a confrontation now.

He said a U.S. threat to quit the assembly and withhold its U.N. contribution of \$180 million this year if Israel were ejected was blackmail, but the Arab decision was not influenced by it.

ITU condemns Israel

NAIROBI (R) — A conference of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Friday condemned the Israeli invasion of Lebanon but rejected an Arab call to exclude Israel from its meetings.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem said here Thursday that Lebanon might seek large amounts of money on international credit markets.

Lebanon could cover only about one quarter of the cost of reconstruction, he said.

Before flying to Beirut Mr. Gemayel briefly met Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali, who arrived in Rome Thursday on a three-day visit to Italy.

A statement from the Italian Foreign Ministry said, "in this phase of the Middle Eastern question, one of the objectives to which Italy is committed to making a contribution... is greater unity in an Arab world open to dialogue and the prospect of negotiation."

Islamic mediators to start fresh efforts to end Gulf war

BAHRAIN (R) — Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure conferred in Saudi Arabia Friday with members of an Islamic peace committee in preparation for another round of shuttle diplomacy to end the war between Iran and Iraq.

Habib Chatti, secretary-general of the 43-member Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO), told Reuters by telephone from Jeddah that the two-hour meeting reviewed the committee's previous efforts and considered future moves.

In Tehran, Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Majlis (parliament) told the national news agency IRNA after a meeting of the supreme defence council Thursday night that the mission would try to force Iran into accepting what he called unjust terms for ending the two-year-old war.

The official Saudi Press Agency Thursday quoted Mr. Chatti as saying that President Toure, leader of the nine-member committee, would travel to the warring capitals Friday.

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, who is a member of the committee, is attending the meetings. Other committee members are Pakistan, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Turkey, Gambia and Senegal, as well as Mr. Chatti.

Previous peace efforts by the committee as well as by the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement have been in vain, apparently because of the military successes in the Gulf war, now in its third year.

The committee was set up at an Islamic summit conference in Saudi Arabia last year as a reflection of the Islamic world's concern over the costly conflict.

Iraq made initial military gains early in the war, but last year Iran turned the tide, beating back Iraqi forces occupying swathes of territory in south-west Iran.

Sino-Soviet talks end with no reports of progress

PEKING (R) — China said Friday it has completed a first round of discussions with the Soviet Union on improving relations, their first high-level contacts for almost three years.

Although there have been no reliable reports of progress in clearing away the major obstacles between the two Communist giants, Chinese leaders have already said that the negotiators will reconvene soon in Moscow.

The "talks about talks" as they were quickly dubbed began here on Oct. 5 between Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and his Soviet counterpart, Leonid Ilyichov.

From the start both sides emphasised that their hopes were modest—"we can reasonably expect a little boost in trade but that's all," one Soviet diplomat was quoted as saying.

East European sources here said the negotiators, believed to have been meeting in a hotel in Peking's old legation quarter, began by outlining their respective positions.

They then went on to examine bilateral questions on which progress was possible, the sources added.

It was during this first stage that China formally set its three preconditions for a thaw—removal of hundreds of thousands of Soviet troops massed along its border and in Mongolia, a Soviet pullout from Afghanistan and a halt to Moscow's support for Vietnamese "expansionism" in Kampuchea.

The ideological content of the Sino-Soviet feud has faded in recent years, and Peking no longer taxes the Kremlin with "revisionism" as it did in the 1960s.

But the Chinese still strongly oppose what they see as Soviet "hegemonism" policies aimed at extending Moscow's sway beyond its borders.

For over two years, contacts between the two capitals stayed frozen at 1979 levels while China and the United States had a flourishing dialogue.

In March this year, at a time when Sino-American ties were themselves under strain over U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, President Leonid Brezhnev made a major speech in Tashkent calling for an end to the rift.

Since the start of the Ilyichov talks, there have been conflicting signals from the Chinese leadership about the prospects for real progress.

Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang, revealing last weekend that the talks would resume soon in Moscow, said that China sincerely hoped the obstacles to good relations would be removed.

At almost the same time, Vice-Premier Wan Li was telling a visiting Italian delegation that the Soviets were showing no signs of accepting China's preconditions for normalisation, and adding: "Be sure that any improvement will be strictly linked with the fulfilment of our three points."

FEATURES

Byelorussia enjoys the fruits of sovereignty

The Byelorussian SSR, a constituent republic of the USSR, is situated in the West European part of the Soviet Union. Territory, 207,600 square kilometres. Population, 9,744,000. Capital, Minsk. Fotokhronika TASS published the following article on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the republic joining the USSR.

It was in 1922, when Byelorussia was accepted as a full member of the USSR, that, for the first time in its many-century history, obtained sovereignty. Byelorussia, according to the USSR Constitution, became a constituent republic of the Soviet Union, a Soviet socialist state with its own Constitution, supreme power body -- the Supreme Soviet, and government -- the Council of Ministers.

The republic, a former agrarian province of tsarist Russia, has grown, for the years of the Soviet government, into an industrially developed republic with an advanced agriculture. The volume of industrial production manufactured for half a day nowadays equals to that of the whole 1922. Three hundred industrial enterprises of the republic export their production abroad.

Byelorussian dump trucks with a load carrying capacity of 40,775 and 120 tons are used at big projects and open cast.

The "Belorus" (Byelorussia) tractor is one of the best agricultural vehicles in the country. The MTZ-142 tractor, a new type, is now under test. The new type surpasses the preceding one in

capacity -- twice, and in productivity -- by 30-90%. The tractor, with combined mounted implements, can perform several operations.

A considerable success has been achieved in instrument engineering. The republic supplies other regions of the Soviet Union with electronic devices, computers and electric measuring instruments. The republic's enterprises participate in working out the unified computer system for the CMEA countries.

Some time ago Byelorussia was considered as a poor country from the point of view of natural resources. Four thousand deposits of minerals, including those of oil, coal and oil shales have been prospected.

The Byelorussian resources of potash salts are unique in the country. The republic produces one half of the USSR's total output of potash fertilizers. Byelorussia has developed forest, wood-working, paper and chemical industries for forests occupy almost one third of the republic's territory.

The city of Orsha is the textile capital of the Byelorussian SSR. Linen table-cloths, fabrics, coverlets and decorative panels... Produced in Orsha, are popular in the USSR and exported abroad.

Byelorussia, the most important agricultural region of the Soviet Union, takes the second place, in the country, in production of long-fibre flax, the third place -- in potato and milk, producing and

is the fourth in producing meat and eggs. For many centuries historians, geographers and writers have been writing about the Polesye Region associating it with the whole of Byelorussia. This swampy lowland occupies nearly one third of the republic's territory. The marshy land was a hot-bed of various diseases where people and animals died and it seemed that the place would be cut off the civilised world forever.

The irrigation construction in the region enlivened the dead land. The task has been set forth to make Polesye a large meat-producing region of the country.

Procurement of fodder is assuming an essential importance. Thirty fodder-producing enterprises have been built and 50 are now under construction.

Other achievements

It is not merely its economic achievements that Byelorussia is famous of. Byelorussian artist performance, art exhibitions are held, the republic's films and plays are shown in more than 70 countries of the world which have close cultural ties with Byelorussia.

In Byelorussia, there are 15 professional theatres, thousands

of amateur dance, musical and dramatic companies.

The modern Byelorussian art develops old national traditions based on the old culture, common for the Russian, Byelorussian and Ukrainian peoples.

Writers P. Brovka, I. Melezh, M. Tank, V. Bykov, I. Shamyakin and some others are well-known not only in the Soviet Union but also abroad.

The Academy of Sciences of the Byelorussian SSR is an important scientific centre. Scientists of Byelorussia deal with many problems in the spheres of mathematics, cybernetics, computer facilities, nuclear power, engineering, instrument making, chemistry, and biology. Several dozens of thousands of people are engaged in the scientific activity in the republic.

The Belovezhskaya Pushcha is a preserve in Byelorussia with a world-wide fame. Aurochs, rare animals inhabiting the preserve are a special pride of the Belovezhskaya Pushcha.

The average life expectancy of women in Byelorussia, as a special UNESCO report said, is the second longest in the world. There are 850 people in Byelorussia now who have surpassed the 90-

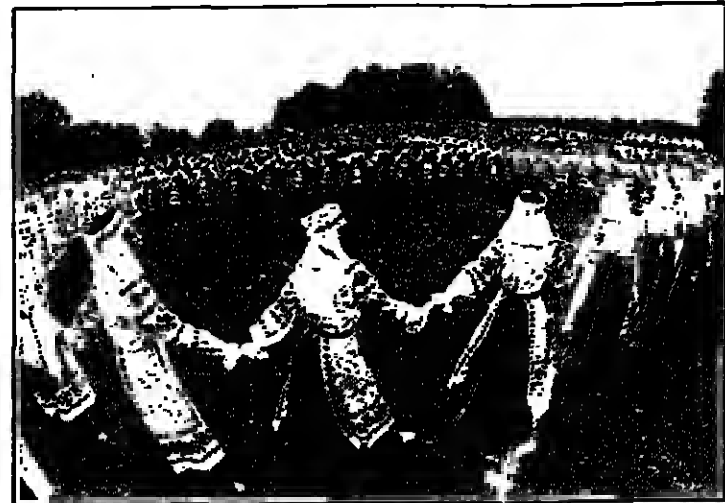
year-old level.

While travelling about Byelorussia, with its simple but lyrical landscapes, plain cultivated land, tidy little towns and modern cities, it takes pains to imagine that the land was mutilated by bombs and shells, many villages were burnt down and cities ruined completely by Nazi invaders.

Byelorussia was one of the first Soviet republics hit by the sudden attack of Nazi troops during World War II. Its territory was a theatre of stubborn defensive operations. The nation-wide commando resistance was active and strong throughout the whole period of Nazi occupation. Over 100,000 Byelorussian commandos were awarded medals for their selfless struggle against the aggressors. The war caused a colossal damage to Byelorussia: every fourth inhabitant of the republic killed, 80% of cities and villages ruined and the national economy destroyed almost completely.

Bread, coal, oil, equipment and construction materials were sent to Byelorussia when it was doing away with consequences of Nazi occupation.

But the wounds of the war have long been healed in Byelorussia.



Festivities in the village of Vyaznka, the native village of Yanka Kupa, a famous poet

Space is home for cosmonaut Svetlana

Svetlana Savitskaya, the world's second woman-cosmonaut, has visited outer space 19 years after the flight of Valentina Tereshkova.

A more sophisticated space technology and higher cosiness of modern spaceships provide favourable conditions for a wider participation of women in implementation of outer space programmes.

Svetlana Savitskaya was born in Moscow. Her father, Marshal of Air Forces, is a well-known pilot. When a nine-grader, she came to an air club and said: "I want to fly". But she was not accepted because she was too young. She was too young for flying but not for parachute jumping. She jumped first at the age of 16, and at 17 Svetlana performed a very complicated parachute jump. She opened her parachute at the altitude of only 500 metres. Leaving school, Svetlana had a record of 450 jumps, she became a master of parachute jumping.

After school she entered the Moscow Air College. Two years later she mastered aerobatics, became a master of the aircraft sport, and was included into the Soviet national team.

Savitskaya made her first appearance in a world aerobatics championships in 1970 in Hurlavington, Great Britain. In Hurlavington she, an unknown Moscow student at the time, won the

title of an All-Round Aerobatics World Championess. British newspapers dubbed her "Miss Sensation".

After graduating from the college Svetlana worked as a pilot-instructor and, later on, as a test-pilot. She mastered more than 20 types of aircraft and had a record of over 1,500 hours of flying. She has set 18 world records in flying. And here is another record, in outer space.

Svetlana was asked, at the press-conference in Zvezdnyy town before the flight, which qualities she appreciated most in men and which -- in women. "I do not divide human qualities into men's and women's. In people I appreciate most honesty, purposefulness and devotion to one's occupation". Cosmonauts Svetlana Savitskaya, Leonid Popov and Alexander Serebrov landed on August 27, after they had implemented the research programme on board the "Salyut-7" -- Soyuz T-5 -- Soyuz T-7 space complex. They spent about eight days in outer space. Right after the landing, S. Savitskaya said: "Time passed so quickly".

Cosmonaut Svetlana Savitskaya has been awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and presented with Order of Lenin and "Gold Star" medal for the successful implementation of the space flight programme and courage and heroism displayed during the flight.



... TASS Svetlana gives an interview after landing from her trip on Aug. 27



Minsk, capital of the Byelorussian SSR Victory square

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

05:30 Koran
06:50 Cartoons
07:15 Little Hands
08:30 Move in on
09:20 Local Programme
09:30 Agricultural Programme
09:40 News in Arabic
09:50 Wrestling
10:20 Arabie Play
10:30 News in Arabic
11:10 Arabie Play (continued)

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 French Programme
07:00 News in French
07:30 News in Hebrew
08:30 Comedy
09:00 Documentary Film
09:30 Saturday Variety Show
10:00 News in English
10:15 Feature Film

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& partly on 105.0 KHz. SW

07:10 Morning Show
07:30 News Bulletin
08:00 News Summary
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:30 Pop Session
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals
17:00 Jordan Weekly
17:30 Special Feature
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Special Feature
18:30 Great Books of Islam
19:00 News Bulletin
19:30 Top Twenty
20:30 Date with a Star
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Classical Concert
21:55 News Summary
22:00 First Spin
23:00 News Summary
23:05 Country Music
24:00 News Headlines, Sign Off

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1415 KHz

06:00 Newsweek 06:30 Before the Rock
Set in 06:45 Financial News 6:55
Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05
British Press Review 07:15 About Britain
07:30 New Ideas 07:40 Book Choice 07:45
The World Today 08:00 Newsweek
08:30 Album Time 09:00 World News
09:05 News about Britain 09:15 From
the Weeklies 09:30 Classical Record
Review 09:45 Network U.K. 10:00
World News 10:05 Reflections 10:15
Star Profile 10:30 Smash of the Day
11:00 World News 11:05 British Press
Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30
Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead
11:45 Science in Action 12:15 What's
New 12:30 My Music 13:00 World News
13:05 News about Britain 13:15 About
Britain 13:30 Meridian 14:00 Radio
News 14:15 Anything Goes 14:45
Sports Round-up 15:00 World News
15:05 Commentary 15:15 Network U.K.
15:30 The Other Side of Silence 16:00
Saturday Special 17:00 Radio News
17:15 Saturday Special 18:00 World
News 18:05 Commentary 18:15 Sa-
turday Special 19:00 World News 19:05
Book Choice 19:15 The Magic of
19:45 Sports Round-Up 20:00 World
News 20:05 News about Britain 20:15
Radio News 20:30 Sino's Children
21:30 Album Time 22:00 World News
22:05 Commentary 22:15 Good Books
22:30 Gardens the Pursuit of Human
Pleasures 22:35 Sagittarius Rising 22:45
Music from Wales 24:00 World News
24:05 From Our Own Correspondent
00:30 New Ideas 00:40 Reflections 00:45
Sports Round-up 01:00 World News
01:05 Commentary 01:15 Letterbox
01:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News
and This Week 17:30 Press Conference
USA 18:00 Special English: News,
Words, and Their Stories, Feature:
Short Stories 18:30 New York, New
York 19:00 Weekend 20:00 Special En-
glish 20:30 New York, New York 21:00
News and This Week 21:30 Press Con-
ference USA 22:00 Special English:
news/words and their stories 22:15
Music USA (Jazz) 23:00 Weekend

WHAT'S GOING ON

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993

Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hayra Arts Centre 665195

Hussein Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and cos-
tumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics
from Madaba and Jerash 4th to 18th
centuries). The Roman Theatre,
Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5
p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an
excellent collection of the antiquities of
Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Cliveden Hill).
Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.
(Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m.
- 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a col-
lection of paintings, ceramics, and scu-
lpture by contemporary Islamic artists
from most of the Muslim countries and
a collection of paintings by 19th Century
orientalist artists. Montazah, Jabal
Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m.
1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m.
Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military
memorabilia dating from the Arab
Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman.
Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed
Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museums: 100 to
150 year old items such as costumes,
weapons, musical instruments, etc.
Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.
Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every
first and third Wednesday at the In-
ternational Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Hussein Philadelphi Club. Meetings
every second and fourth Wednesday at
the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Philadelphi Rotary Club. Meetings
every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn,
1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday
at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman,
Elgish Circle. Tel. 815581.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)
Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Assumption (Roman
Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh, 37440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic)
Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Assumption (Greek
Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Res-
urrection) Jabal Amman, 43451.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh,
71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh,
75261.

St. Epiphani Church (Syrian Orthodox)
Ashrafieh, 71751.
Amman International Church (Inter-
denominational): meets at Southern
Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

04:23 Fair
05:46 (Sunrise) Sharif
11:21 Dhuhur
14:32 'Asr
16:30 Maghreb
10:18 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia in-
formation department at Amman Air-
port, tel. 92205-6, where it should al-
ways be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Aqaba (RJ)
09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:20 Karachi, Dubai (RJ)
09:25 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:15 Beirut (RJ)
11:05 Riyadh (SV)
11:10 Cairo (EA)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:00 Cairo (RJ)
16:45 Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)
17:00 Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)
17:10 Rome (Alitalia)
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:15 Beirut (MEA)
18:00 Cairo (RJ)
18:05 Rome (Alitalia)
20:15 Frankfurt, Larnaca (LH)
20:15 Tripoli (RJ)
22:30 Cairo (RJ)
01:00 Cairo (RJ)
01:30 Baghdad (RJ)
01:10 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

05:00 Cairo (RJ)
06:15 Larnaca, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Aqaba (RJ)
07:40 Beirut, Paris (AP)
08:15 Athens, Zurich (SR)
10:45 Tripoli (RJ)
11:30 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:30 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
12:00 Paris, London (RJ)
12:10 Cairo (EA)
12:15 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)
12:30 Madrid (RJ)
13:00 Riyadh (Saudi)
14:00 Cairo (RJ)
14:30 Kuwait (KAC)
18:10 Cairo (EA)

18:30 Baghdad (RJ)
19:00 Kuwait (RJ)
19:15 Dhahran (RJ)
19:30 Jeddah (RJ)
20:15 Baghdad (RJ)
20:30 Cairo (RJ)
20:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
02:10 Cairo (EA)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in fils
Belgian franc 72 / 74
Dutch guilder 130/8 / 131/6
Egyptian guinea 348/3 / 353/7
French franc 50/6 / 50/9
Iraqi dinar 629 / 635/8
Iranian lire (for 100) 25 / 25.2
Japanese yen (for 100) 133/9 / 134/7
Kuwaiti dinar 122/3 / 122/6
Lebanese lira 84 / 84.8
Omani riyal 104/1 / 104/5
Qatari riyal 98/9 / 99
Saudi riyal 104/8 / 105/3
Swedish crown 166 / 167
Swiss franc 166 / 167
Syrian lira 62 / 62.2
US dollar 98/1 / 98.6
U.S. sterling pound 614/1 / 617/8
U.S. dollar 360 / 362
W. German mark 142/7 / 143/6

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of
Meteorology.

It will be partly cloudy with thundery
showers specially in the eastern part of
the country. Wind will be light and vari-
able becoming northwesterly moder-
ate. In Aqaba, northerly moderate
wind and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg.C
Amman 2/22
Aqaba 17/29
Deserts 14/26
Jordan Valley 12/27

Yesterday's high temperature readings:
Amman 21, Aqaba 29. Humidity re-
adings: Amman 47 per cent, Aqaba 34
per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
First aid, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 22000-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman 42814-4
Akleh Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Mazas, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisani 664171-4
Shmeisani Hospital 669131-5
University Hospital 845845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158
Al-Musah Hospital 667227-9
The Islamic, Abdali 665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164
Italian, Al-Muhajreen 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marks 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN
Dr. Hisham Abu Arqoub 93122

Dr. Mazin Hijazi 51968/33171
Abu Ghazalah pharmacy 25294
Dawood pharmacy 21384
Fair pharmacy 661627
Alsaif pharmacy 74154
Oshiri taxi 30555
Ambassador taxi 664666
Rainbow taxi 37245
Al Karak taxi 665761

IRBID

Dr. Anwar Al Shboul 2624/ 7268
Maghareth pharmacy 2033

ZARQA

Dr. Ghassan Al Faqih 86435
Abu Shakh pharmacy 66641
Al Aqsa pharmacy 66641

GENERAL

Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111
Ministry of Tourism 42311
Hotel complaints 66641
Price complaints 66117
Telephone:
Information 11
Jordan and Middle East calls 11
Overseas calls 11
Cable or telegram 11
Repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.
Apple (African) 240 / 200
Apple (American) 240 / 200
Apple (Double Red) 220 / 180
Apple (Golden) 180 / 150
Apple (Japanese) 250 / 200
Apple (Local) 180 / 140
Apple (Starkeo) 180 / 140
Banana 260 / 200
Banana (Mukammar) 225 / 180
Beans 280 / 200
Beans (string) 280 / 220
Borsani 150 / 120
Cabbage 180 / 150
Carrot 150 / 120
Cauliflower (white) 180 / 150
Cherries 440 / 400
Cucumber (large) 130 / 110
Cucumber (small) 180 / 150
Dates 200 / 160
Eggplant (small) 180 / 140
Faggoos 150 / 120
Figs 340 / 280

Garlic 500 / 400
Grapes 250 / 200
Grapes (black) 250 / 200
Grapefruit 130 / 100
Guava 240 / 200
Hot Green Pepper 250 / 200
Lemon (imported) 280 / 250
Lemon (local) 130 / 100
Mellow 60 / 40
Mellow (large) 160 / 140
Melon 200 / 180
Olives 200 / 180
Onion (dry) 100 / 80
Onion (green) 160 / 120
Oranges 250 / 200
Oranges (Mandarin) 240 / 200
Oranges (shamouti) 180 / 140
Okra 440 / 400
Parsley 100 / 80
Peaches 520 / 480
Peas (Lebanese) 500 / 400
Pears 250 / 200

سكنا على السكنا

U.S. urges Arabs to use 'peace opportunity'

AMMAN (Petra) — The American Embassy in Amman has replied, on behalf of President Ronald Reagan, to a cable sent to U.S. president by the national organisations and bodies in the occupied Gaza Strip calling on him to recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in preparation for reaching a just settlement and establishing a durable peace in the Middle East.

The reply, issued on Thursday, said that President Reagan has expressed on behalf of all Americans the feeling of "shock and outrage for killing innocent civilians" and affirmed that failure to establish a just and comprehensive peace was a "major cause for the suffering of the Palestinians" and others in the area. The victims of Sabra and Shatila refugee camps are only a simple evidence of this reality, it said.

The American reply said it is "time to achieve real peace" in memory of those who lost their lives in Lebanon and other places. "It is also time to take advantage of this available opportunity for peace, and we hope that you will all make every possible effort to work with the Americans for achieving this goal."

President Reagan has also asserted the significance of establishing a comprehensive peace in the Middle East and presented his proposals on this matter on

Sept. 1, emphasising the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. Secretary of State George Shultz also affirmed the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, the statement said.

In their cable to President Reagan, Gaza Strip national organisations and bodies had said that the "constant and unlimited American support of Israel has substantially contributed to encouraging its aggressive behaviour and defiance of United Nations resolutions." Furthermore, the "ugly crimes Israel committed during its invasion of Lebanon, of reaching its climax by the Sabra and Shatila massacre, were an inevitable result of America's support of Israel."

Copies of the cable were sent to the United Nations secretary general and the Arab League.

The cable was signed by Rashad Al Shawwaf, the voluntary society in Gaza, Ahmad Yassin for the Islamic organisation, Justice Kamal Al Sayigh for the Young Men Christian Association (YMCA), engineer Uqail Matar for the Engineers Association, Yusef Habib for the Mukhtars, Yusra Al Barbari for the Palestinian Women Association, Dr. Haydar Abdul Shafi for the Palestine Red Crescent Society, and attorney Fayez Abu Rahmeh for the Bar Association.



Dr. Mazen Al Armouti Friday speaks at a seminar on Arab diplomacy and information abroad. Dr. Armouti is flanked (to his right) by Mrs. Leila Sharaf, and the Sudanese ambassador and (to his left) National Consultative Council Speaker Suleiman Arar (Petra photo)

ambassador and (to his left) National Consultative Council Speaker Suleiman Arar (Petra photo)

Hussein attends army exercises

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, spent Wednesday night and Thursday morning following up the progress of the exercise in which Royal Jordanian Air Force planes also participated as a support for ground formations.

All formations participating in the exercise showed high efficiency proving the good standard of all the Armed Forces formations in terms of training and

preparations. The formations carried out all their tasks and duties accurately and successfully.

The exercise was attended by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Chief of General Staff, Maj.-Gen. Fathi Abu Taleh, a number of high-ranking officers, and several University of Jordan professors.

Hassan confers with U.S. delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received at his office on Thursday U.S. Congressman Charles Wilson and a delegation, currently visiting Jordan.

Prince Hassan briefed the U.S. delegation on the current situation

in the Middle East in general and the situation in the occupied Arab territories in particular as well as the "aggressive Israeli practices and continued construction of settlement which threaten Arab existence in these territories."

Occupied Territories Affairs

and Acting Foreign Minister Hassan Ibrahim also discussed with Congressman Wilson the developments of the Middle East situation and the efforts being made to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the area.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Thursday confers with a U.S. delegation headed by Congressman Charles Wilson (to Prince Hassan's right).

headed by Congressman Charles Wilson (to Prince Hassan's right).

Jordan moves to counter UNRWA aid suspension

AMMAN (Petra) — Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Hassan Ibrahim discussed on Thursday with a delegation representing representatives of the Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan a decision made by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) suspending distribution of food rations to refugees and ways of revoking this decision so that the UNRWA

could continue rendering all its services.

Mr. Ibrahim explained to the delegation the measures taken by the government, namely rejecting the decision and referring the question to the U.N. General Assembly which will discuss the annual report of the UNRWA commissioner general on the conditions of Palestinian refugees. He said Jordan has also called for

convening an urgent meeting of refugee affairs supervisors in the host countries to discuss the question and to take the appropriate measures to protect the rights of refugees.

The representatives sent cables to the U.N. secretary general and competent international quarters explaining their views and demanding that the UNRWA decision be revoked.

Chemistry, physics seminars to open at university

By Riyad Ahmad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Two scientific seminars, one on physics and the other on chemistry, will be simultaneously opened Saturday at the Liaison Office of Yarmouk University under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The four-day chemistry seminar is organised by chemistry departments in 20 Arab universities' science faculties. Participants from those universities, in addition to representatives of the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University, will take part in

the seminar. A preliminary committee has already prepared a working paper of three main issues to be discussed at the seminar.

Participants in the conference will first discuss study plans of the evaluation of graduation in chemistry in Arab universities. Higher studies and scientific research in the field on directing research towards serving the needs of the Arab World will be discussed.

The possibility of scientific cooperation among chemistry departments of Arab universities will also figure high in the meetings, with a view to raise the standard of

chemical studies in the Arab World. On the other hand an eight-day seminar, named the Petra International School of Physics will include selected topics ranging from electronics to X-ray emission.

Prominent Arab physicists, along with international figures, will take part in the conference which is co-sponsored by the International Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste, Italy.

This includes from universities in Pakistan, Turkey, West Germany, Italy, Greece, Bangladesh, Sweden, and the Ostar University.

Seminar urges vigorous Arab diplomatic efforts to project right image

By Samira Kassar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In the wake of an Arab peace plan adopted at the Fez Arab Summit the Reagan peace proposal and the shift in international public opinion away from Israel towards the Arabs following Israeli atrocities recently committed in Lebanon, both Arab diplomacy and Arab information strategies abroad may find that they have a more important role to play than before.

This and other related subjects were discussed Thursday afternoon at a seminar sponsored by the Society of Arab Women University Graduates at the Professional Association Complex. The seminar was entitled Arab Diplomacy and Information Abroad.

The seventy and odd participants included National Consultative Council (NCC) member Mrs. Leila Abdul Hamid Sharaf, who is also a University of Jordan Board of Trustees member as well as the wife of a former Jordanian prime minister.

Also on the panel were NCC Speaker Suleiman Arar, a former interior minister and one of the owners of the Jordan Press Foundation; Sudanese Ambassador in Jordan Ahmad Mohammad Dyab and Acting Foreign Ministry Secretary General Dr. Walid Tash, who also served as a Jordanian ambassador abroad.

Director of Yarmouk University's Department of Journalism Dr. Mazen Al Armouti, who acted as moderator, began the seminar with a short introduction. "The history of our region since World War I had shown that diplomatic and media efforts abroad had been a decisive factor in the creation of states, the reshaping of borders and forging the destinies of entire peoples," Dr. Armouti said.

"Our response to fluctuating circumstances at this point in our history will once again be a decisive factor in the determination of the future course of some or all of our countries and peoples," he continued.

But he cautioned that "any discussion of Arab diplomacy and information strategies abroad could not be discussed without reference to the full dimensions of the internal Arab situation because efforts exerted abroad cannot come about in a vacuum."

He also expressed the opinion that Arab diplomatic and media efforts abroad have hitherto been

aborted by a lack of credibility, actually related to internal Arab situation. Improving diplomatic and media efforts abroad required coming to terms with this "crisis of credibility" in Arab activities abroad, he said.

Mrs. Sharaf delivered a thesis on Arab diplomatic and media activities in the West. She pointed out the "urgent need for invigorating the information role played by Arab diplomacy in the West because public opinion in the West plays a basic role in influencing internal and external political decisions."

She expressed the opinion that although diplomacy abroad is basically a political representation by one country in another, it also entails an implicit and important media function that may be either active and strong or weak and secondary, depending on the needs of the country being represented and the expected results in the host country.

"Media efforts by diplomatic missions abroad create not only political understanding and sympathy, but also serve to familiarise the peoples of host countries with the civilisation, culture and contributions to humanity of the country being represented," she said. Loss of understanding and sympathy by public opinion towards a certain civilisation could lead to "distorted images" of that civilisation being propounded and spread abroad, she pointed out.

"Hence, we have witnessed our own civilisation being torn apart in the West for several decades. Perhaps an absence of media efforts on our part is one reason for this," she said.

Another reason she cited for the necessity of boosting Arab diplomatic media efforts in the West was the "danger of Zionism to the Arab Nation and the entire Arab civilisation."

"The Zionist threat," she said, "did not merely confine itself to the present occupation of Arab lands, but transcended that to influence Western societies through

taking advantage of their democratic characters to influence public opinion in favour of Zionism, often at the expense of these Western countries."

Mrs. Sharaf expressed the opinion that an effective channel other than Arab diplomatic missions existed to carry out media campaigns in the West. Immigrant Arab communities in the West were not sufficiently qualified until very recently to assume such a role for a variety of reasons, she said.

One reason was that the bulk of immigrants had left the Arab World during the Ottoman rule, when Arab nationalism had not completely emerged, she pointed out. Another was that these immigrants had been poor and preoccupied with supporting themselves and families rather than with political issues.

In addition, she said, most of them had come from underdeveloped societies and on arrival in their new countries had become totally assimilated and lost their sense of belonging to their original homeland. As for Arab information institutions, Mrs. Sharaf said that their role was "minimal and as yet ineffective in shouldering the responsibility of media activity abroad." She therefore concluded that the burden of information and media activities abroad fell solely and squarely upon the shoulders of Arab diplomatic missions abroad.

Arab diplomacy abroad, she said, had a two-fold mission: First of all, its role was political. Secondly, it was entrusted with initiating wide-scale communication on the popular level in host countries, she said.

Mr. Suleiman Arar delivered a paper on post-World War II Arab-Soviet relations. He outlined the nature and development of these relations following World War II up to the present time.

Referring to the cooling of Soviet-Egyptian relations following the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, Mr. Arar said that the Soviets had not been taken by surprise by the Egyptian crowing of the Suez Canal as much as they had been "by the way in which the U.S. had managed to contain the results of the war."

Following the 1973 war, Arab financial revenues from oil had increased and this had led most of the Arab countries into efforts towards rapid economic development.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Poor visibility on road to Baghdad

AMMAN (Petra) — Sand storms and light rainfall has caused very poor visibility in the Amman-Baghdad Highway up to the Iraqi borders, a Public Security Directorate announcement said. The announcement warned drivers and citizens to be cautious when travelling on that road.

Road accidents seminar to open Nov. 3

AMMAN (J.T.) — A meeting of the Arab Federation of Societies for the Prevention of Road Accidents will be held at the San Rock Hotel in Amman Nov. 3-4, a spokesman for the Jordan Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents (JSPRA) said Friday. Among others, the federation's Chairman Al Munzir Ibn Ammar, will attend the conference. The spokesman said that the JSPRA has prepared an excellent programme to ensure the success of the conference.

Civil defence centre opened at Quwaismeh

AMMAN (Petra) — A civil defence centre was recently opened in Quwaismeh area in Amman. The centre's telephone number is 70723. Residents in the northern area of the capital can call the fire-fighting department in Marka at telephone numbers 92992/3/4, civil defence directorate officials said. Residents in downtown Amman can call the fire-fighting department at telephone numbers 22090, 22093 and 26060. Residents of the central area of the capital, including the radio and television station and other areas of the capital can call telephone number 199.

Mineral water project gets JD 1.5m loan

AMMAN (Petra) — A loan agreement totalling JD 1.5 million given by the Jordanian government through the Central Bank of Jordan to the Jordanian Company for Tourism and Mineral Water-Ma in Springs was signed at the Industrial Development Bank on Thursday. The loan will contribute to financing tourist and health complex projects which the company is constructing on the Ma in Springs site. The preliminary cost of the project is JD 12,840,000. The rest of the cost of the project will be covered by the company's capital which will be raised to JD 5 million and from other local and foreign loans with government guarantee. Implementation of the project has been under way for about three months, and is expected to be completed by the end of 1984.

AOSM meeting concludes

AMMAN (Petra) — The general committee of the Arab Organisation of Standardisation and Metrology (AOSM) has recommended that the AOSM general secretariat draw up a detailed study defining the actual needs of technical aid of the member states and the resources available to them in preparation for formulating an annual programme regulating technical aid.

At the end of its meetings in Amman on Thursday, the AOSM general committee also recommended the use of original Arabic figures in the works of the AOSM general secretariat and a preparation of a study on the reasons dictating the use of these figures. It requested the general secretariat to choose a number of suitable foreign films on standardisation and to translate them into Arabic. It also decided to convene the 16th session of the AOSM executive bureau next April in Amman.

French warship docks at Aqaba port

AQABA (J.T.) — The 85-member crew French warship *Quarier Maitre Anquetil* arrived at Aqaba port on Thursday for a friendly five-day visit to Jordan.

A number of military and civilian officials and members of the French embassy in Amman were at hand to welcome the warship as it docked at the port.

The *Quarier* is the third French naval ship to visit Jordan since 1979.

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Türk Zevkini Türk Moda ve
Kaliteini Tercih Eden Vatandaşların
Bizleri Bir Defa Ziyareti
Yeterlidir
JABEL TAJ KAVAKIBI CAD.
QAMAR VE NOCUM
With The Complements of
QAMER & NOJUM
Jabel Al Taj - Kawakibi St.

تحت إشراف

Jordan Times

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In return for what?

A PRESS report from Washington Thursday suggested that President Ronald Reagan would urge the Arabs to "come out of the closet" and recognise Israel when he met their high-level delegation for talks on Friday. If that happened, we would expect the leader of the delegation to be the king he is and say: "Yes, Mr. President. But in return for what?"

"Earlier this week, Israel's Likud government and the Labour opposition were still bawling over whether Israel would lose or gain by reaching any kind of agreement with the Arabs. Labour Party leader Shimon Peres was accusing Prime Minister Begin that his Likud policies endangered the authenticity and purity of the Jewish state by keeping the West Bank with all its Arab population. Never mind, Mr. President, that Peres did not even think of any rights the Palestinians might have as a people, because we Arabs have reached a stage where we will simply exchange territory for peace with any partner. But, with Begin and his big majority in power how is it that you expect us to extend recognition to Israel? And in return for what?"

Indeed, the question is: what would Arabs gain from an immediate recognition of Israel? U.S. support? Perhaps, but Americans never fail to tell you that they would not use pressure with Israel, leave alone admit that they can force Israel to give up the occupied Arab territories within a relatively short period. World sympathy? Yes, but with all the understanding the Arabs have from the international community Israel has not budged a bit. More U.N. resolutions upon which to settle the problem? We know it is all futile. Fight Israel? Wars have only brought disasters and human suffering but never results. What, then, can be done? Wait for Begin to fall, or for another Eisenhower to appear?

Truly, the picture is gloomy. If it is not changed, Arabs and Israelis will lose—the whole world too. To change the picture, President Reagan should know that for Israel to be recognised by the Arabs, Israel has to recognise Palestinian rights as well. Which comes first should not be the problem. Mutual recognition can all too easily be the right answer.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Arab hope and American understanding

The Arab seven-member committee, headed by King Hassan II of Morocco, is scheduled to meet with President Reagan and his senior aides Friday to clarify the Arab peace plan adopted by the Fez summit and listen to the U.S. interpretation of the Arab initiative.

The Moroccan monarch stated that this is the only task of the committee, which is not to hold any talks with the U.S. president, or sign any document or agreement.

At the same time, American officials have expressed their hope that the present visit by the committee will open avenues for future negotiations to reach a genuine solution to the conflict in the Middle East.

The "American hope" is dependent to a great extent upon "American understanding" of the Arab peace plan, and on the U.S. administration's willingness to deal with abortive Israeli responses to all peace efforts for the region, the Arab peace plan and the Reagan initiative included, by completely rejecting a withdrawal principle and the need for acknowledging the provisions of international resolutions with regard to the Palestinian problem.

Al Dustour: Arab unity belies Israeli contentions

The Arab delegation formed by the Fez summit meets President Reagan Friday, opening a new stage of concentrated efforts in search of a just and honourable peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

The American refusal to receive the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representative in the Arab seven-member committee does not lessen the Arab desire for peace and the need for introducing new political elements to the situation in the region.

Israel has methodically tried to sabotage all peace initiatives and proposals for a solution to the conflict that do not meet its expansionist and aggressive plans. The Israeli drive to deal with each Arab country separately met a strong blow at the unanimity reached by the Fez summit participation. Israel's classical argument that the Arabs have no subtle and clear stand towards the conflict is no more usable, as a coherent peace plan was unanimously arrived at Fez.

Such a rejectionist stand is invariably accompanied by aggressive practices, including the establishment of new settlements in occupied Arab territories, expansion of existing ones, and sabotaging Palestinian life by direct and brutal interference with everyday social, economic and educational preliminaries.

The Arab position is obviously a peaceful one in contrast with a stubborn aggressive one on the Israeli side. Against such a background of clear-cut distinctions with regard to peace, the Americans will imperatively find it necessary to adopt a more consistent stand towards Israel's irresponsible sabotage of all peace efforts for the region. After all, it is with American support that Israel has been able to launch all its assaults against Arabs, and to develop its sense of superiority and ability to do without peace.

The Arab-American dialogue is hoped to introduce new elements in the Middle East situation, and make it possible for the American administration to evaluate its importance positively.

Increased need for weapons as well as replacements and spares

War in Falklands and Lebanon boosts the business for weaponry

By William Kazer
 Reuter

LEXINGTON, Massachusetts — This year's warfare in the Falklands and Lebanon promises to bring a surge in business for manufacturers of some of the ultra-modern weaponry used in the conflicts.

Among the beneficiaries has been the American firm Raytheon, while British firms such as Ferranti, British Aerospace, the General Electric Company (GEC) and Plessey are also expected to receive large orders.

Raytheon President D. Brainerd Holmes told Reuters in an interview that the U.S. government has received inquiries for weapons used by Britain in its conflict with Argentina over the Falkland (Malvinas) islands and by Israel in its invasion of Lebanon. Raytheon, a major defence contractor with sales of \$5.6 billion last year, is one of the companies making the heat-seeking Sidewinder missiles and radar-guided Sparrow missiles used with outstanding effect by British aircraft to bring down Argentine planes in the South Atlantic conflict.

The Pentagon has requested congressional approval for 200 Sidewinders sought by Denmark, and the deal may go to Raytheon. Mr. Holmes also said Raytheon could benefit from Israel's success in using electronic jamming devices in Lebanon and systems used to disguise potential military targets.

He said that Britain's heavy losses of warships were in part due to inadequate electronic warfare defence systems. "Had the British had our (electronic) equipment they might have avoided Argentina's air-to-ship missiles," he said. "Had they had our Sea Sparrow (a naval version of the Sparrow missile), they would have shot them down."

Mr. Holmes said Raytheon's electronic warfare business was one of the company's fastest growing operations with sales expected to expand at a rate of 10 to 15 per cent, after allowing for inflation, over the next few years. Missile sales were soaring, with orders for Sparrow missiles amounting to about \$200 million and about \$100 million for Sidewinders over the next 12 months. Raytheon would supply 2,420 Sidewinder missiles and 1,970 Sparrow missiles to the U.S. government next year, Mr. Holmes said.

Middle East customers

Mr. Holmes said several other potential customers, particularly in the Middle East, were interested in the Hawk system. The company expected sales for Hawks to total well over one billion dollars in the next five years.

In Britain, the defence industry, suffering from government spending cuts and the recession, is also looking forward to increased

sales in the wake of the Falklands conflict.

Sir Austin Pearce, chairman of British Aerospace, said last month: "The current state of world tension will, we believe, create increased demand for our defence systems which are now proven in action."

He said the Harrier aircraft and the Rapier missile system performed extremely well in very difficult operating conditions in the South Atlantic, fully supported by the firm's Sea Wolf, Sea Dart and Sea Skua missile systems and the Nimrod, Vulcan and Victor aircraft.

The loss of military equipment in the Falklands fighting also means an increase in demand for replacements and spares.

Firms like Ferranti, GEC, and Plessey, all supplying the defence ministry with electronic equipment, are likely to benefit, analysts said.

Questions have been raised in the British press and by politicians since the Falklands conflict about the adequacy of airborne radar

protection for ships, about naval design and the materials used, and whether the Conservative government should change its policy of keeping a tight hand on defence spending.

According to Grieson Grant, a firm of London stockbrokers, the lessons of the Falklands crisis will directly stimulate activity in the British defence industry.

In a recent study it said the heavy loss of ships in the conflict showed there was a need to develop an airborne early warning system to warn ships against air attacks and to make better provision of anti-missile defence systems aboard ships.

The study said more equipment was needed immediately to defend the Falkland islands over the next few months and also for their long-term defence.

Longer-term changes in Britain's defence capability would have to include more destroyers and frigates, more Sea Harriers and Nimrods, and Hunter-Killer submarines too, would seem to have a high priority, it added.



Coalminers leader determined to bring down Thatcher

By Graham Stewart

LONDON — The left-wing leader of Britain's 200,000 coal-

miners is preparing the ground for a strike which, if it goes ahead, could have wider political repercussions than immediate economic impact on the nation.

A strike would pit the miners' militant leader Arthur Scargill against right-wing Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in a trial of strength that could make or break them.

Mr. Scargill—"King Arthur" to his men—makes no secret that he wants to use the muscle of the miners to bring down Mrs. Thatcher and restore the working-class Labour Party to power.

If the miners strike and deal a blow to hopes of economic recovery after a prolonged recession, it could force Mrs. Thatcher to call an early election, as happened in 1974 when the union took on the Conservative government of Edward Heath in what became known as the winter of discontent.

The miners struck in that winter for seven weeks, severely disrupting power supplies and industry. Mr. Heath went to the electorate to demand "who runs the country: the government or the unions?" but failed to win enough support.

Mr. Scargill is pressing a 31 per cent pay claim. Earlier this month his National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) rejected an 8.5 per cent offer from the National Coal Board, imposed an overtime ban and voted to ballot the 208,000 miners for a mandate to strike.

The miners at 197 pits in England, Scotland and Wales will cast their ballots on October 28 and 29. Mr. Scargill is confident they will give him the required 55 per cent to authorise a strike if necessary to force a better offer out of the board, which runs the nationalised industry.

But the miners are already the best-paid manual workers in Britain. Coalface miners average 168 sterling (\$285) a week and surface workers 140 sterling (\$238).

And there are signs that Mr. Scargill might not be able to impose his will on the membership and the strike vote is no foregone conclusion.

Some pits are unhappy about the overtime ban, which takes 40 sterling (\$68) a week out of the biggest pay packets.

Six pits in Durham voted the overtime ban down. "We will follow commonsense leadership but not a dictatorship," declared branch executive Ernest Taylor.

Mrs. Thatcher is well aware of the risks of a confrontation with Mr. Scargill's men. She takes pride in her reputation as the "iron lady" and would not want to be seen backing down to them.

She feels strongly that a big pay rise to "buy" peace with the miners would undermine her fight to bring down inflation, now trimmed from 22 per cent in May 1980 to just over seven per cent largely as a result of harsh curbs on public spending.

The NUM executive shrewdly linked the strike weapon on its ballot of members with resistance to government proposals to close uneconomic pits. Thus voting "no" could appear disloyal to the union cause.

Mr. Scargill needs a "yes" vote to assert himself in his first year as NUM president. A defeat would be a serious rebuff and weaken his militant socialist influence on the miners.

Mr. Scargill, who took over last April from moderate Joe Gormley, could remain as president till the year 2004 when he reaches the retiring age of 65 so he needs to start off boldly.

He sees himself in the vanguard of Britain's labour movement and has refused to stand for parliament for the Labour Party, maintaining he would have more power as the miners' leader.

The miners have already shown they will not blindly follow their leadership. In the last round of pay bargaining, they shunned strike action and voted by 55 to 45 per cent against the recommendation of the NUM executive to settle for a 9.3 per cent rise. The union originally asked for 23.7 per cent.

Political pundits say Mr. Scargill, if he gets a "yes" vote, will have to carefully weigh the consequences of using the strike weapon because it could achieve the opposite of what he wants and get Mrs. Thatcher re-elected.

They say a confrontation could play into Mrs. Thatcher's hands by presenting her with an excuse to call a snap general election—she has until mid-1984 to go to the polls.

Conservative sources suggest Mrs. Thatcher will not suffer Mr. Heath's fate. They see circumstances as different, with public sentiment rising against unemployment while unemployment is at a record 3.34 million or 14 per cent and getting worse.

Industry analysts say the miner would have to mount a long strike to have much effect.

The overtime ban is the first step to reduce a national stockpile of around 50 million tons. The coal board says the ban will have little effect on production already exceeding demand for depressed industry.

It has about 21 million tons stacked at collieries around the country and the rest is held by major users like the British Steel Corporation and the electricity generating boards.

But if the miners strike, they will probably picket the collieries and prevent these stocks being moved to customers.

"The stockpiles held by customers should last 10-14 weeks," said one coal board official. "The weather will determine how much demand there is on power supplies."

The coal board insists it cannot come up with any more money for the miners, especially after showing a trading loss last year of 84 million sterling (\$143 million). Taking government subsidies into account, the total deficit was 43 million sterling (\$727 million).

Political pundits say Mr. Scargill, if he gets a "yes" vote, will have to carefully weigh the consequences of using the strike weapon because it could achieve the opposite of what he wants and get Mrs. Thatcher re-elected.

Franco's men revive his influence in Spain's political life

By Brian Mooney

Reuter

MADRID — Manuel Fraga Iribarne, a former Franco minister remembered for his strong-arm tactics, has become the man to beat Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez in Spain's general elections on October 28.

Leader of the right-wing Popular Alliance (AP), Mr. Fraga has brought cheer to Spanish Conservatives alarmed at the collapse of the centre government and afraid of a Socialist victory.

But some of his more outspoken statements on the campaign trail have raised cries of alarm and renewed doubts about his commitment to democracy, reintroduced in Spain after the death of General Franco in 1975.

Mr. Fraga's emergence as the main Conservative contender is seen as one of the most significant features of the elections which are expected to bring the Socialists back to power for the first time since before the 1936-39 Spanish civil war.

Opinion polls predict that Mr. Fraga's Popular Alliance, which won a mere nine seats in the last elections in March 1979, could gain up to 100 this time in partnership with the small Popular Democratic Party (PDP).

This would make the AP-PDP Spain's second parliamentary group and Mr. Fraga, 59, leader of the opposition to a Socialist government in the 350-seat congress (lower house).

The projection is based on forecasts that Spaniards who voted for the ruling UCD centre party in 1977 and 1979 will abandon the centre arguing that it is too divided and weak to present an effective

Socialists adopting Trojan horse tactics

alternative to the left. Mr. Fraga, campaigning on the slogan "the time has come for solutions," believes that his hour, too, has come.

Acknowledging that he will probably not win the elections, he says he has staked out a claim to lead a Conservative government in Spain after what he predicts will be a disastrous Socialist administration.

This is a prospect that alarms opponents of Mr. Fraga who say that he has not really shed the habits he acquired as an authoritarian information minister under Franco from 1962-69.

As information minister, Mr. Fraga introduced a stiff press law. Later, as interior minister during the transition from dictatorship to democracy, he resolutely opposed legalisation of the Communist Party.

Mr. Gonzalez recalls being treated bluntly by Mr. Fraga. "He still has the manner of a Roman emperor," author and journalist Luis Carandell said.

Mr. Fraga, who is a hard worker with a flair for publicity and a tendency to lose his temper in public, has provoked a series of rows during the present campaign.

A statement to congress saying that it was necessary to understand why Spanish army officers plotted coups caused the biggest storm. He made the statement following the arrest of three colonels charged with planning a pre-election takeover.

Break-up of Spain

Mr. Fraga said the army was naturally concerned about what he called the territorial break-up

of Spain, terrorism and a rising wave of public disorder.

His opponents said the statement came close to condoning military plotters and smacked of saying to frustrated right-wing officers that he would take their side.

"I think it's very serious when you ask for understanding for plotters," Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo said.

The statement was typical of the message Mr. Fraga brings to the voters in a campaign that consists in tirelessly walking the streets and market places in major towns and cities.

He says the Socialists are adopting Trojan horse tactics by promising moderation in order to get into office and that once elected they will apply fully-fledged Marxist policies.

Mr. Fraga warns Catholic voters that the Socialists are bent on destroying the family by condoning divorce, which became law last year, and favouring legalisation of abortion.

While pledging to uphold the constitution, which outlaws the death penalty, Mr. Fraga cam-

paigns in favour of the firing squad for convicted terrorist killers.

He says his party will safeguard the unity of Spain which it sees as threatened by the autonomous statutes granted to regions and by separatist guerrillas.

The problem of Basque terrorism can be solved by declaring a state of emergency in the Basque country, he says.

On economic questions, Mr. Fraga proposes a mix of monetarism and cuts in taxation and promises full employment.

Mr. Fraga, who describes himself as a liberal conservative, uses strong language in campaign speeches.

He says he is building a grand Conservative Party that will last for 100 years and declares the UCD Party must be wiped off the political map so that Spain can be made governable.

His opponents say the AP's programme is demagogic and unworkable. Conservatives, nostalgic for the Franco era, think Mr. Fraga has the right formula for solving the country's problems.

While pledging to uphold the constitution, which outlaws the death penalty, Mr. Fraga campaigns in favour of the firing squad for convicted terrorist killers. He says his party will safeguard the unity of Spain which it sees as threatened by the autonomous statutes granted to regions and by separatist guerrillas.

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FEATURE

Government moves ahead with plans to avoid exodus of Byelorussian youth

By Brian Killen

MINSK, Soviet Union (R) — Some 24,000 villages could be eliminated in the Soviet Republic of Byelorussia if the government there goes ahead with plans aimed at stopping the exodus of young people from the countryside.

The Deputy Prime Minister of Byelorussia, Nina Snezhkova, told visiting reporters that local authorities were taking measures including large-scale resettlement to stem the drift.

"Our task is to halt the flow of young people from the countryside," she said.

She said the republic had about 27,000 towns and villages, of which half consisted of up to 50 homes. "We have worked out a plan for the reconstruction of villages," she said.

Mrs. Snezhkova said the idea was to build up those areas centred on state and collective farms and make them places where people would like to till the land for a lifetime.

The road to the big cities is a well-trodden one throughout the Soviet Union and farming communities are growing older. But the problem in Byelorussia appears to be particularly acute.

The republic, which borders on Poland and boasts regular bumper potato crops, has a population of around 10 million, of which 59 per cent are city-dwellers.

Mrs. Snezhkova, speaking in the Byelorussian capital of Minsk, said work was going on to find the what size villages ought to be. She

added that the republic had abandoned its multi-storey flat building policy.

Top Soviet architects are reported to be working on plans for rebuilding villages and preparing modern designs for buildings. But so far peasant families, with the odd sheep or goat to care for, have been reluctant to move into multi-storey accommodation.

She said scattered villages and hamlets made it difficult to raise living standards in the country—a reference, perhaps, to the drudgery and lack of amenities which young Byelorussians say has driven them from the land.

One young resident of Minsk said he had come to the capital because village-life meant "work, work, work". Another said young people flocked to the city in search of better leisure and educational facilities.

The population of Minsk is growing by an estimated 35,000 per year and has shot up from 120,000 to 1.4 million in the post-war period, making it the fastest growing of the Soviet Union's larger cities.

Local officials said only half of this population explosion was natural and said the rest was caused by galloping migration. The Mayor of Minsk, Georgy Tarazevich, was born in a village 50 kilometres from the metropolis and worked as an engineer before taking on the burdens of public office.

Earlier this year, a Soviet journal warned that the exodus of young people from villages throughout most of European Russia threatened to leave an over-aged and unskilled population with the task of growing a large part of the nation's food.

The stock Soviet answer to suggestions that the country faces an acute shortage of farmhands is that manpower losses can be offset by increased mechanisation.

But more tractors, combine harvesters and other machines have apparently failed to tempt young specialists back to the land and Western analysts have said

that this year's expected harvest disaster can be explained in part by shortages of young specialists and machine-workers.

In the past, the Soviet media have regarded the drift to the cities as a positive process. But in recent years the trend has been discouraged.

There have been references in the press to city housing shortages and long waiting lists, constant noise and danger, "alienation syndrome" (home-sickness) and "transport fatigue."

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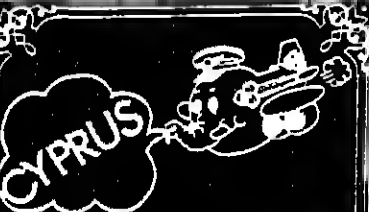
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Juniors		
Foxboro 3	Marriott 0	
Royal Falcons 1	Jordan Express 11	
Alfa-Laval 6	Cairo-Amman Bank 0	
Salute Orange 2	ALICO 0	
Mids		
Oct. 21		
Arab Wings 5	Telcom 0	
Ellis 1	Citibank 0	
AIK 3	Sheraton 11	
Chase Manhattan 3	Laing 2	
Oct. 22		
Telcom 1	Laing 1	
Citibank 2	AIK 1	
Ellis 6	Sheraton 1	
Chase Manhattan 1	Arab Wings 11	

Team Standings

Juniors						
1. Salute Orange	4	0	1	16	0	9
2. Foxboro	4	0	1	17	2	9
3. Royal Falcons	4	0	1	10	3	9
4. Alfa-Laval	2	2	1	12	8	5
5. Marriott	2	3	0	6	12	4
6. Cairo-Amman Bank	1	4	0	2	18	2
7. ALICO	0	4	1	2	8	1
8. Jordan Express	0	4	1	0	14	1
Mids						
1. Ellis	6	0	0	17	3	12
2. Citibank	5	1	0	13	4	10
3. AIK	4	2	0	16	6	8
4. Chase Manhattan	4	2	0	9	10	8
5. Arab Wings	3	3	0	13	11	6
6. Telcom	0	4	2	4	14	2
7. Laing	0	5	1	6	17	1
8. Sheraton	0	5	1	3	17	1
Seniors						
1. International Traders	2	0	1	6	4	5
2. Grindley's Bank	2	1	0	8	4	4
3. Intercontinental	1	2	0	7	6	2
4. American Express	0	2	1	3	10	1

Australia's disastrous cricket tour of Pakistan ends in uproar

KARACHI (R) — Australia's disastrous cricket tour of Pakistan ended in uproar here Friday when their final match was abandoned under a hail of stones and a cloud of tear gas.

After captain Kim Hughes had twice led his side from the pitch when they had been pelted with stones, rocks and rotten fruit, the Australians decided not to continue the 40-overs match against Pakistan.

The decision infuriated many of the 30,000 spectators and they went on the rampage, pelting police with stones, ripping up seats and setting light to canvas awnings.

Police tried to control the disturbance with a baton charge, but when this failed they fired tear gas into the crowd.

The battle spilled on to the streets outside the stadium when fans blocked roads to stop fire engines reaching the scene as clouds of smoke from burning plastic and wooden seats hung over the stadium.

The two teams were escorted from the stadium by police before the main riot broke out and after fighting had raged for an hour.

para military force, the Sind Constabulary, were called in.

Australian manager Col Egar told reporters three of his players, Greg Ritchie, Ian Callen and Geoff Lawson were hit by missiles while fielding.

He said the players were pelted with rocks the size of cricket balls, shoe heels and batteries from transistor radios.

The stadium authorities have tried using volunteers to control the crowd during the Australian tour because they believe the police antagonise spectators.

But Egar said: "If the authorities are too frightened to use police in the crowd then we are too frightened to play cricket."

It was the second time during the tour that trouble has flared in Karachi, Pakistan's largest city of five million people and home of the country's most volatile cricket fans.

During the first test a month ago the Australians twice walked off before police managed to restore order.

Friday's one-day match ended about an hour before lunch with Pakistan 44 for one after 11 overs. The first sign of trouble came

when Lawson protested to his captain after being hit by debris while fielding out on the boundary.

Hughes appealed to the crowd for calm, but several overs later Lawson was again pelted. This time Hughes led his players back to the dressing room, angrily displaying a rock the size of a cricket ball.

Police baton-charged the crowd to force them back from the boundary fence and after an hour's break the game was re-started.

But a hail of missiles again rained down on the Australians and after only one more over Hughes led his players back to the pavilion.

This violent end to Australia's last match of their seven-week tour further soured a visit they will want to forget. The Australians lost all three tests and two one-day matches against Pakistan and return home Friday night without a win.

Pakistan captain Imran Khan told Reuters he totally supported the Australians' decision not to resume the game. He said he was disgusted by the crowd behaviour and extended his sympathy to the tourists.

Connors, Gerulaitis drop out of Melbourne tennis tournament

MELBOURNE (R) — Jimmy Connors withdrew with a back injury and Vitas Gerulaitis stormed off court during the \$380,000 Super Challenge tennis tournament here Thursday.

But not both the Americans were lost to the round-robin event. Gerulaitis going through to the semifinals despite his walk out against Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia.

Connors, the Wimbledon and U.S. Open champion, had been scheduled to face Australia's Paul

McNamee but called a press conference, which was attended by his doctor John Tickell, to announce his withdrawal and explain his injury.

Connors said he hurt his back Wednesday night during a match against compatriot Gene Mayer which he lost in straight sets.

He said it was a recurring injury and he had been forced to pull out of the Canadian Open because of it. "But now it's getting more frequent than it has been in the past," he said.

Connors said he would be cutting back on tournaments in 1983. "If I want to play the Grand Prix circuit I'll play it but there will not be another year like this year. I played an over abundance of tournaments."

"Next year I'll play the minimum amount and the minimum amount of special events."

Gerulaitis walked out of his match while leading 7-6, 6-6 (11-10) after a series of disputed line-calls and umpiring decisions. Lendl, who had earlier beaten Chip Hooper 4-6, 6-3, 7-6, was awarded the match by default.

Tournament promoter John Brown said later Gerulaitis: "He was steamed up when he came off the court." He said "I just want to get out of here."

But on the strength of earlier results, Gerulaitis went through to a semifinal meeting with Gene Mayer, who lost 6-3, 6-3 to Eliot Teltscher. Lendl and Teltscher will meet in the other semifinal.

Party for 'Azzurri' seems to be over but hangover lingers

ROME (R) — Italy's World Cup soccer heroes, carried aloft by jubilant fans when they returned home from Spain with soccer's most coveted trophy in July, have come down to earth with a bump with the new season just six matches old.

Fans have found the promised champagne start to the new season has gone decidedly flat as stars like Paolo Rossi, Francesco Graziani and Marco Tardelli, household names in Spain, struggle to find their world-conquering best.

Rossi, Juventus' six-goal star of the World Cup tournament whom Italians seemed ready to deify a few weeks ago, has scored only once this season.

The 26-year-old idol, whose superb hat-trick put favorites Brazil out of the World Cup, was taken off 10 minutes before the end of his side's last League match.

But the lacklustre start to the season is not confined to Rossi and Juventus. Two other clubs, Inter Milan and Fiorentina, who with Juventus provided all but one of Enzo Bearzot's World Cup-winning side, are also languishing in mid-table after a string of indifferent results.

Francesco Graziani, Rossi's fellow international striker, whose tireless running was vital to Italy in Spain, was taken off at half time last Sunday as his club Fiorentina crashed 2-1 to struggling Udinese.

Press reports talked of a crisis in the Fiorentina dressing room at half time as Graziani and manager Giancarlo de Sisti rowed heatedly before the 29-year-old forward refused to return to the pitch.

De Sisti later described the rep-

orts as "exaggerated" and said Graziani had an ankle injury. But de Sisti did admit that he had offered his resignation after the match.

Another of Juventus' World Cup stars, Marco Tardelli, was sent off two weeks ago against Fiorentina and has yet to find the form he showed in Spain.

The party seems to be over for the "Azzurri", the Italian World Cup squad, whose inspired World Cup performance brought extravagant national celebrations to Italy. But the hangover seems to be lingering.

This time last season, Juventus, Fiorentina and Inter Milan were all in the top four of the League. Today none of them are there, and their places have been taken by Torino, Verona and Sampdoria, three clubs who did not provide a single player for the World Cup, team, and Roma, who contributed Bruno Conti.

Conti, 27, and Italy's World Cup captain and goalkeeper Dino Zoff are virtually the only players who seem to be enjoying the new season.

Conti's mazy dribbling and fierce shooting have helped Roma to the top of the League, while Zoff has only let three goals into the Juventus net.

Perhaps drawing confidence from Zoff's form, Juventus manager Giovanni Trapattoni has said he is not worried by his team's indifferent start, and believes his internationals will overcome their World Cup blues.

Trapattoni's two close-season buys from abroad, French captain Michel Platini and Poland's talented striker Zbigniew Boniek,

have also found their World Cup form elusive.

"Platini and Boniek are still trying to adapt—that's why their form is disappointing. But things will come right," Trapattoni said this week.

But Platini was harsher: "After the glory of the World Cup, we're having to get used to the day-to-day grind of the League. And the sooner I get used to it, the better it will be for everybody."

For Rossi, the loss of form has been particularly exasperating. Tightly marked on the pitch and widely criticised off it, he had already shown his irritation by declaring that journalists were being unfair to him.

After appearing to miraculously overcome the effects of a two-year suspension for alleged involvement in a bribery scandal, he now acknowledges that his form in Spain is proving hard to live up to.

"I am finding everything much more difficult than in Spain. The defences are much tighter and I have to admit that this is not a happy time for me."

Venue for Greece-England clash undecided

ATHENS (R) — A final decision on the venue for next month's Greece-England European Soccer Championship clash will be made by the Greek Soccer Federation (EPO) next week, an official of the general secretariat of Sports said here Friday.

He was commenting on reports that the English Football Association had protested to Greek sports authorities following Tuesday's announcement that the match has been switched from Athens to Salonica.

The Group Three qualifying game on Nov. 17 was due to have been played at the new Kallithea stadium near Athens, but Greek sports authorities said the stadium will be used only for athletics meetings and not for soccer matches.

"EPO will meet next Thursday to take a final decision whether the match will be played in Salonica or in the stadium of Karaiskakis, near Piraeus," the spokesman said.

Sri Lanka's cricket board suspends rebels for 25 years

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lanka's Cricket Control Board announced Friday it had suspended the 14 rebel players now touring South Africa from international cricket for 25 years.

A board statement said the players would be barred from national cricket, cricket management and taking part in any tournaments it recognised.

The cricketers defied a Sri Lankan government ban and arrived in South Africa Thursday for a two-month tour which has drawn international protests.

The board, in a statement issued

after an emergency meeting, said the rebels did not represent if or any other national organisation.

The cricket board condemned the tour saying it had violated Commonwealth and United Nations resolutions prohibiting sporting contacts with South Africa because of its apartheid (racial separation) policy.

An official Sri Lankan team is due to tour Zimbabwe and Zambia later this month.

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The world's 10 most highly recommended airlines

Position	(Last year's position)	Airline	Country
1	1	Lufthansa	Germany
2	2	Swissair	Switzerland
3	9	British Airways (BA)	U.K.
4	3	American Airlines	U.S.A.
5	11	Trans World Airlines (TWA)	U.S.A.
6	8	United Airlines	U.S.A.
7	16	Scandinavian Airlines (SAS)	Sweden
8	6	Air France	France
9	10	KLM—Royal Dutch Airlines	Netherlands
10	4	Singapore Airlines	Singapore

The world's 10 most efficiently run airports

Position	(Last year's position)	Airport	Country
1	1	Frankfurt Rhein/Main	Germany
2	3	Amsterdam (Schiphol)	Netherlands
3	7	Zürich-Kloten	Switzerland
4	2	Charles de Gaulle (Paris)	France
5	11	Kennedy (New York)	U.S.A.
6	6	Atlanta	U.S.A.
7	9	Heathrow (London)	U.K.
8	8	Chicago O'Hare	U.S.A.
9	—	Gatwick (London)	U.K.
10	5	Dallas/Fort Worth	U.S.A.

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*A Business Air-Travel Survey carried out by "The Annual Investment File", a business location file publication published in London, England, using a representative sample of business people from 20,000 of the world's largest exporting companies



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Price of silver surges

LONDON (R) — A surge of speculative buying drove the price of silver to its highest for 13 months on the London market Thursday.

At their fixing session, silver bullion dealers set the price at \$10.46 an ounce, its best level since September 1981.

Profit-taking later shaved a few cents of the metal's value and it closed at \$10.27 an ounce, but this was still some 47 cents above its close in London Wednesday.

Silver is now worth more than double what it was in June this year when the price slumped to a four-year low of \$4.90 because of a world surplus of the metal and excess production capacity.

But recent falls in world interest rates have revived demand for the metal and according to one analyst, Mr. Robert Menzies of brokers Conti Commodities, "there is now a major bull move in silver."

Thursday's buying spree was aided by reports circulating in the market that a Middle Eastern investor had miscalculated the market trend and was seeking to buy five million ounces of silver to meet his obligations.

Yugoslavia devalues dinar

BELGRADE (R) — Yugoslavia Friday devalued the dinar by 20 per cent against all other currencies to boost its sagging economy.

The national bank's chief foreign exchange dealer, Mr. Djordje Njivic, told Reuters that the bank was now quoting the dollar at 63.3172 dinars. It traded at about 52 dinars Thursday.

UNDP loses \$180m

TOKYO (R) — The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) suffered a \$180 million foreign exchange loss in the 18 months up to June, Programme Administrator Bradford Morse said here.

Speaking Thursday on the eve of a three-day international development conference Mr. Morse said the value of the programme's resources shrank by \$180 million, 15 per cent of its funds, in the 18 months because the dollar was rising and other currencies were diminishing against the dollar.

EEC, U.S. settle bitter dispute

BRUSSELS (R) — West European governments and the United States have settled an acrimonious dispute over European steel exports which has soured transatlantic trade relations for almost a year.

European diplomats here said they hoped the last minute settlement would signal a turning point in relations with Washington and serve as a basis for improved cooperation in the future.

The row was ended Thursday when America's steel industry withdrew anti-subsidy suits against more than 40 European firms following approval by European governments of a formula to limit sales of most steel products on the U.S. market.

Their approval came only hours before the U.S. Commerce Department was due to impose heavy duties on European steel exports which could have crippled the European Economic Community's (EEC) already troubled industry, officials said.

In Nebraska, President Reagan called the accord "good news for the American steel industry and the many thousands of American workers and their families who depend on the steel industry for their livelihoods."

The Community's executive commission was particularly jubilant about the settlement of the dispute, which began last November when the U.S. Commerce Department started proceedings

against several European firms for alleged unfair practices. "We are convinced that with the same determination we can deal with other problems that arise," Commission Vice-President Wilhelm Haferkamp told a news conference.

He called it a major step towards restoring transatlantic cooperation, hit in recent months by rows over the construction of a Soviet gas pipeline and farm trade, as well as steel.

The European's approval was held up until the last minute by West German objections to the deal, which had been agreed by the other nine Community members.

But its reservations were overcome after hours of frantic talks as the Washington deadline approached, and a West German spokesman said later the Bonn government had won all the concessions it sought.

The final deal means European exports of 11 carbon steel products will be kept at 5.75 of the U.S. market share for the next three years, compared with 6.3 per cent in 1981.

There were also limits on sales of alloy steel products, Community officials said.

The settlement gives the green light to a commission plan to review the Community's steel industry by the end of 1985. This imposes the condition that state aids to steel firms must be linked

with major restructuring and cuts in capacity.

The plan is designed to end the crippling losses of firms hit by falling demand and recession.

But the Community's industry commissioner has said the U.S. action against European steel firms was threatening the success of the programme.

The U.S. steel industry is also suffering huge losses and lay-offs, and American steel makers have put part of the blame on European imports for their troubles.

But the U.S. industry, in withdrawing its complaints, appears to have accepted the limitation agreement, although the chairman of U.S. steel said Friday the settlement did not clear up the industry's international trade problems.

Meanwhile American steel companies and unions have welcomed the agreement but cautioned that it would not solve the industry's problems.

U.S. Steel Chairman David Roderick, in a statement, said the accord did not clear up the steel industry's international trade problems because it dealt only with Community trade and not with imports from Japan or the Third World.

Mr. Roderick said the agreement was acceptable "primarily because of the inclusion of provisions which will limit diversions between products and also between carbon and alloy steels."

National Steel, also in a statement, said the accord would help correct unfair European trade practices and prevent further injury to the U.S. steel industry.

Mr. Lloyd McBride, president of the United Steelworkers of America, said his union was pleased with the agreement but argued that unfair imports from nations including Japan and some in the Third World still posed a serious problem.

The EEC accounts for about one third of U.S. steel imports. Japan, Canada and South Korea are also major exporters, while Taiwan and other developing countries also send steel to the United States.

Mr. John Corey, an executive with steel producers Armco, said "unless similar accords are reached with other foreign suppliers, the pact by itself does not necessarily have the real potential of limiting total steel imports into the U.S."

However, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, when asked at a Washington press conference if similar quota arrangements might be reached with other countries, replied "no".

Industry Analyst David Healy of Drexel Burnham Lambert said that, while the accord would alleviate the import problem to some extent, he did not expect it to result in major benefits for U.S. steel companies.

Int'l banks seem willing to help Costa Rica

CARACAS (R) — International bankers are optimistic they can help resolve Costa Rica's prolonged economic crisis by arranging to reschedule \$1 billion of its foreign debt.

The country, one of Latin America's few democracies and among its most prosperous nations, has seen hard hit in the last two years by a declining income from coffee, its main export, coupled with an increase in its oil import bill.

The colon currency has plunged to a fifth of its former value and the government has been unable since August last year to repay in full the interest on its total external debt of \$3.5 billion.

The new administration of President Luis Alberto Monge, who took over in June, has made strenuous efforts to impose economic discipline on the country and restore confidence among the international financial community, which once viewed Costa Rica as a safe haven for investment.

An economic stabilisation programme has cut back imports to

achieve a small trade surplus and has increased domestic tariffs to reduce the budget deficit.

Bankers said that following discussions in New York this month they hoped the government could reach agreement with its creditor banks by the end of this year on stretching out the repayments.

But agreement hinges on negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on a standby credit facility of \$100 million. This would pave the way for a series of other credits.

Multilateral institutions such as the World Bank, the International Development Agency and the Inter-American Development Bank could then be expected to provide a fresh capital inflow of about \$430 million.

An earlier \$330 million credit deal with the IMF collapsed last year because Costa Rica was unable to meet the conditions. President Monge's moderate National Liberation Party has since moved quickly to seek a new IMF accord.

The steering committee of 12

banks which met in New York received assurances from IMF representatives that the standby facility would be forthcoming, bankers here said.

They said the creditors managed to draw up a basic proposal on the rescheduling as a basis for negotiation and were trying to reach consensus that this should take effect sometime around the end of the year.

The total of around 150 creditor

banks has also insisted that Costa Rica must get up to date with outstanding interest payments, which are projected to reach some \$280 million by next January.

The new government did resume small monthly payments in July but bankers say interest is still building up at a rate of \$1.4 million a month, double what Costa Rica has been able to repay.

And the government still faces a lawsuit brought against it by one

of its creditor banks for default on promissory notes worth \$35 million. Bankers say that although the bank is giving the case a low profile, it is a potentially disruptive influence on efforts to reschedule the debts.

So far there has been no indication that other creditors are about to resort to the courts to recover their loans, but many of the smaller banks are bearing the option in mind, banking sources

said. Bankers see Costa Rica's efforts to restore order to its foreign debt as an important precedent at a time when financial confidence in Latin America is at a low ebb.

Nine other states in the area—Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Ecuador, Cuba, Honduras, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic—are discussing either IMF credits, or debt rescheduling, or both.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market shifted in quiet end-week trading but leaders were occasionally off the lows by the close, dealers said. The F.T. index at 1500 Friday was off 5.0 at 617.9.

Interest was focussed on STC, with dealings starting Friday in the 40 million shares sold off by ITT at \$25 per unit. STC shares held up well in heavy two-way business and by the close were showing a 5p gain on Thursday night at 59p, dealers added. A large seller in Beecham helped push its share price down 14p to 361, while Glaxo lost 15p to 1,070p.

Gold shares were slightly easier with the bullion price and North American stocks also trended lower.

Hawker Siddeley was an isolated firm spot among the leaders, extending its rise since Wednesday's interims by a further 4p.

Oils and banks were narrowly mixed but leading electricals, overshadowed by the turnover in STC, were easier. GEC lost 22p to 1,173 while Racal and Plessey were down 10p and 12p respectively. Huntley and Palmer lost a penny to 105 in quiet trade pending any revision in Nabisco's bid terms, dealers said.

Government bonds were marked up initially on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's forecast of a five per cent U.K. inflation rate by next spring, but softened to end with losses of up to half-point at the long end.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.6975/85	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2264/67	Canadian dollars
	2.5248/58	West German marks
	2.7505/15	Dutch guilders
	2.1700/15	Swiss francs
	48.94/96	Belgian francs
	7.1385/1415	French francs
	1442.75/1443.75	Italian lire
	271.90/272.10	Japanese yen
	7.3790/3810	Swedish crowns
	7.2180/2200	Norwegian crowns
	8.9175/9200	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	426.75/427.75	U.S. dollars

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson



Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, OCT. 23, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You are able to devise a better course of action by thinking out an intelligent plan of action and gaining the support of a very influential person. Make long-range plans for the future.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Keep busy at civic affairs and you can accomplish a great deal and gain added prestige. Follow the advice of an expert.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Keep working steadfastly on a new plan you have in mind and gain the success you want. Think constructively.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Attend to necessary chores early in the day so you will have more time for interesting activities later. Be wise.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Good day to come to a more heart-warming relationship with loved one. Strive for increased happiness.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Study your surroundings and make plans for improvement. Engage in social activities but avoid tendency to spend lavishly.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Take time to make plans for reachable goals in the future. Sidestep one who is all bluff and wants to waste your time.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Use good sense in handling monetary affairs that are important to you. You may become bored, but don't let others catch on.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Try to be more consistent in your routines, otherwise you could run into trouble. Obey rules and regulations that apply to you.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You can obtain good advice now from an expert on how to handle business affairs and gain benefits.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Follow the advice of a dynamic friend and you can profit by it in the future. The evening can be a happy one for you.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Plan just what should be done to gain the goodwill of a higher-up in your line of endeavor. Your hunches are accurate now.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Extend your circle of friends and make sure they are worthwhile. Think along more constructive and logical lines.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be a born organizer and upon maturity will be able to get an accurate picture of a situation. Teach not to be so demanding of others, but to use tact. Don't neglect ethical training early in life.

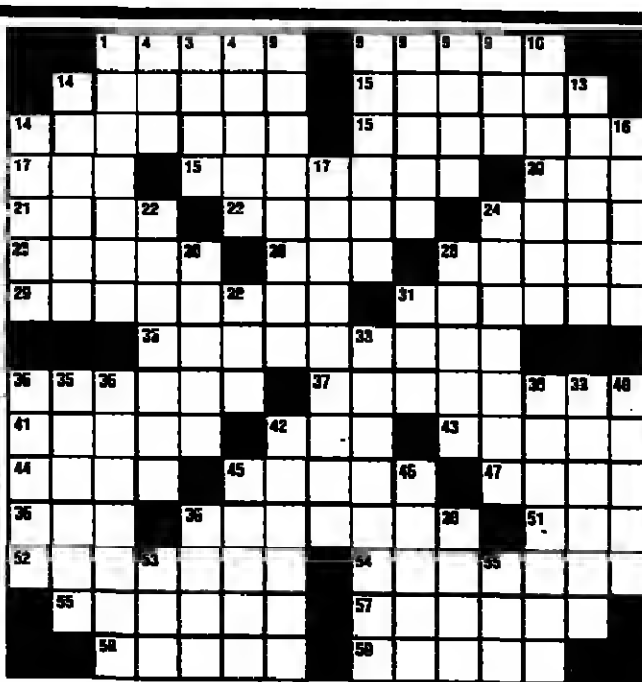
"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By William Canine

ACROSS	27 Secluded room	49 A Monday or Tuesday	14 Chums, out West
1 Clam emblem	28 Rotifers	51 — Aviv plant	16 Have a feel for
6 American painter	29 Nightclub performer	54 Disconcerted	19 Result of an underbid
11 Hidden wood	31 Wrap up platform	56 Mire	22 Advocate of a superior caste
12 Dressed	32 Revolving	57 Removed fuzz	24 Origin
14 Military group	34 Famous streetcar	58 Show contempt	26 Gush forth
15 Esters	37 Man-powered vehicle	59 Part of E.A.P.	28 Abandoned wrecks
17 Peak	41 Cease on the seas	60 Before	30 Network in England
18 Learned one	42 Douglas —	61 "— John, M.D."	33 Large terror
20 Monogram of Profrock's creator	43 Blockade	62 Follower of Sept.	34 Coolidge's veep
21 Hatyard	44 Moved on	63 New Mexico city	35 Happenings
23 Devastation	45 Track man	64 Arden	36 Low shoes
24 Singer	47 Post Tassdale	65 Smell, plentiful fish	38 Alpine
25 Fights for two	48 — game	66 Strawberry runner	39 Made a pact

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

SHIELDS	ARAB	BOLLY
TERRIA	LYRA	EVER
ALLIEN	DEAR	NEVA
BLIND	CROSS	GREY
ALIE	DAIR	RIKISTES
BAIR	HARD	OLLIER
ESAU	KOREA	DOZE
UNWIND	NET	SEE
DECAMP	LIAD	LOTT
ORAL	DIAG	BESH
MORO	AGEE	YENITA
ADREW	CHAN	OLDEN
SEIS	KATIE	NIGONS



WORLD

Sinn Fein scores successes in Belfast polls and upsets critics

BELFAST (R) — The hardline Republicans of Sinn Fein, who emerged Thursday as a significant political force, moved towards new successes Friday as the vote-count resumed for a new Northern Ireland assembly.

Fighting their first election in the British-ruled province, Sinn Fein, the legal voice of the outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA), scored a dramatic breakthrough by winning 10 per cent of the voters' first ballots.

According to computer forecasts they were expected to have between five and seven of the 78 assembly seats at stake by the time the count of Wednesday's ballot ended.

With more than half the seats decided it was clear the assembly, which Britain hoped would foster cooperation between the divided Catholics and Protestants, would be dominated by pro-British Unionists.

The official Unionists of James Molyneux, who survived two guerrilla bomb attacks during the election campaign, topped the table with 19 of the first 52 seats decided.

Their main rivals, under the leadership of Evangelist preacher Ian Paisley, were just behind with 15.

The pro-British majority in the province, as expected, gave its backing to parties firmly opposed to any move towards Irish unity and to sharing power across the religious divide and the pro-British parties, with 35 of the early seats, were heading for a clear majority.

Alliance, the only major advocates of cooperation between religions, had six seats.

On the minority Catholic side, the traditional leaders, the Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP), had eight seats but had lost ground to Sinn Fein. The SDLP favours Irish unification by peaceful means.

Sinn Fein, which won three of the early seats, has sworn to boycott the assembly despite fighting for seats. Its success confounded electoral pundits and shattered the widely-held view that support for parties linked to guerrillas was marginal.

Sinn Fein Vice-President Gerry Adams, one of the key men behind the party's decision to move into electoral politics, used his victory to renew the call for British withdrawal from the province.

Asked if success at the polls might mean an easing of violence, he blamed Britain for the province's bloodshed and said IRA policy was to fight what he called British occupation.

Soviets reportedly fire sub-based SS-NX-20s

WASHINGTON (R) — The Soviet Union has successfully fired four multiple-warhead SS-NX-20 missiles from its new 25,000-ton Typhoon submarine late last week, the Pentagon announced.

The missiles were launched from a point in the White Sea, north of European Russia, according to a Pentagon spokesman.

Two landed on the Kamchatka Peninsula in Siberia and two hit test targets about 4,000 kilometres away in the eastern Pacific, he said.

Designated SS-NX-20, the missiles can carry seven to 12 nuclear

warheads, he said, adding that U.S. defence officials believe they are about to become operational.

U.S. Navy officials say the nuclear-powered Typhoons, first spotted in 1980, are formidable because of their long cruising range and the range of their missiles which could strike widely scattered targets.

The Typhoon has 20 launch tubes and is about 175 metres long, according to a navy spokesman. America's largest submarine, the Trident, is only about three quarters as large but carries 24 launch tubes, he said.

Iranians force Kurdish rebels to give up ground

LONDON (R) — Iran said Friday its forces were on the verge of restoring government control to rebel-held areas in western Iran by cutting off Kurdish guerrillas' supply routes to Iraq.

The national news agency IRNA said fighting was still raging in the rugged mountains of Kurdistan with revolutionary guards scoring major gains in a one-month-old offensive.

The offensive, involving thousands of government troops backed by helicopters and tanks, is aimed at securing control of major roads in western Iran as well as recapturing a string of military outposts on the international border with Iraq and Turkey.

At present, all major Kurdish cities and towns, strongholds of several Kurdish guerrilla groups after the 1979 revolution, are in the hands of revolutionary guards. Speaker of the Majlis (parliament) Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, who is a member of

the supreme defence council, said one of the most important military gains in the offensive was the recapture earlier this week of a rebel base near the town of Sardasht 20 kilometres from the Iraqi border.

He said the rebels had recently invited German and French journalists for interviews in Mirabad base.

Iraq has been at war with Iran for the past two years and Tehran clerical guerrillas and other leftist dissidents fighting to overthrow Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

IRNA said at least 150 Kurdish fighters had been killed in operations in the past three days, which had led to the recapture of 17 villages by government troops.

Sheikh Ezzedin Hussein, the spiritual leader of Sunni Kurds, told Reuters by telephone from Paris this week that government troops were advancing in the area despite fierce resistance put up by the guerrillas.

U.N. asks IMF to stop loan to South Africa

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The General Assembly, overriding opposition by the United States, asked the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to stop a proposed \$1.07 billion loan to South Africa.

The assembly also urged the Security Council on Thursday to consider the matter "with a view to taking appropriate action."

Those opposed to the credit said that if granted it would strengthen South African military and police forces, bolster their hold on Namibia (South West Africa), and increase a threat to neighbouring states.

The 146-nation IMF, need not heed the assembly's recommendation, which was approved by 121 votes to three with 23 abstentions.

The United States, the biggest donor to the U.N., West Germany and Britain cast the negative votes. France and Canada were among those abstaining.

Speaking before the vote, Gordon Luce for the United States denounced South Africa's system of racial separation, apartheid, but said its demise could come from peaceful reform, rather than from further assaults in the international arena.

Chad's new president names his cabinet

N'DJAMENA, Chad (R) — Hisse Habre, who promised to work for unity in faction-ridden Chad when he was sworn in as President Thursday, has named a broad-based cabinet as a first step.

The former guerrillas leader's 31-member cabinet includes former adversaries as well as men who fought with him in his dogged campaign for control of the Central African country.

For the first time in the history of the former French colony the cabinet includes a woman, and a petroleum minister was appointed to revive the oil exploration programme interrupted by Chad's 17-year civil war.

Three military officers were also named to the cabinet late Thursday night but under the provisions of Chad's new "fundamental act" they will have to resign their commissions.

Mr. Habre's senior appointment as minister of state was Djindjar Dono Ngardoum, one of two former ministers in the government of Goukouni Oueddei which fell to Mr. Habre's Northern Armed Forces (FAN) last June 7. Mr. Oueddei has taken refuge in Libya, pledging to wage war against the new president.

Incumbent president gets 2nd term in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO (R) — President Junius Jayewardene, newly re-elected for a second six-year term, said Friday that a state of emergency imposed throughout Sri Lanka after this week's polling would be lifted in the next few days.

Mr. Jayewardene said he declared the emergency because of fears that sporadic incidents around the voting booths might flare into widespread violence.

He told a press conference there had been some shooting in the run-up to the election but no one was injured and no incidents had been reported since the emergency proclamation on Wednesday.

Mr. Jayewardene said the election victory was an endorsement of his free-market policies. "Voters have most appreciated the sense of freedom, not only political but democratic... the freedom to do a job, live and eat freely," he declared.

The 76-year-old president polled 52.9 per cent of the 6.6 mil-

lion votes cast. His closest rival, Hector Kobbekaduwa of the former ruling Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), received 39 per cent.

Four other presidential candidates, including three Marxists, polled less than five per cent of the vote.

Mr. Kobbekaduwa campaigned to reintroduce the Socialist policies of the government of former Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike, in which he was agriculture minister.

Asked if he was under pressure from the World Bank to devalue the rupee, Mr. Jayewardene said: "All countries are."

Developing countries could not manage without World Bank assistance, he said, adding that in Sri Lanka "all revenue goes for recurrent expenditure. I have no money for development."

The president said his government would continue to follow a non-aligned path in foreign policy.

De Lorean switches lawyers in bid to beat drug rap in U.S.

LOS ANGELES (R) — Car maker John De Lorean has switched lawyers, hiring one of the most prominent attorneys in Los Angeles, while his assistants try to win his release from prison on bail of \$5 million, lawyers said Friday.

A spokeswoman for Bernard Minsky, one of two lawyers who defended Mr. De Lorean at a court hearing on a drug conspiracy charge two days ago, said the flamboyant businessman was now being represented by top counsel Joseph Ball.

Mr. Ball is an expensive criminal lawyer who has represented film stars and other celebrities and served on the Warren commission, which investigated the assassination of President Kennedy.

The spokeswoman said Mr. Minsky, an old friend of Mr. De Lorean's, was no longer connected with the case.

Sam Miller, who successfully pleaded with a U.S. district court magistrate on Wednesday to set bail at a figure lower than the \$20 million requested by the pro-

secution, also said he was out of the case.

The lawyers refused to offer any reason for the switch.

Mr. De Lorean, who saw his dream of building luxurious stainless steel sports models in a Northern Ireland factory crash with a slump in U.S. car sales, was arrested in a Los Angeles hotel on Tuesday.

Officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) told a press conference afterwards that 27 kilograms of cocaine had been seized after a five-month investigation involving Mr. De Lorean and two other men also in custody.

The car maker, who received a \$80 million (\$136 million) loan from the British government to help build his cars in Northern Ireland, is charged with conspiring to possess cocaine with intent to distribute it.

A prosecution affidavit alleged that Mr. De Lorean hoped to save his sports car empire with \$60 million profits from the sale of drugs. Lawyers had hoped that he

Survey shows Spanish Socialists will win absolute majority in polls

MADRID (R) — Socialists will in an outright majority in next week's Spanish general elections, following a campaign marked by violence and mounting tension, the final surveys before the poll said Friday.

Separate opinion polls published in the Madrid dailies El Pais and Diario 16 gave the Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) up to 217 seats in the 350-seat congress (lower house) with the second-placed conservative Popular Alliance taking between 69 and 107.

El Pais, with the widest survey, said 14 per cent of the electorate was undecided on how to vote, but Diario 16 put the figure at 39.2 per cent.

El Pais saw the ruling Union of the Democratic Centre (UCD) Party getting as few as seven seats,

while Diario 16 estimated the UCD would get 18 seats.

The polls, taken in the three weeks since security services said they had uncovered a military plot to forestall the elections, both gave the Socialist Party under leader Felipe Gonzalez over 40 per cent of the vote, compared with 30 per cent in the last elections, in 1979.

The polls showed voters drifting away from the centre towards left or right. UCD had fallen apart so badly that outgoing Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo and party head Landelino Lavilla risked not being reelected, El Pais said.

The Social and Democratic Centre (CDS) Party of former Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez was not forecast to fill the centre slot,

while between just four and eight seats, the polls calculated.

Only a week before the Oct. 28 elections, tension mounted in the election campaign after a resurgence of political violence in the Basque country with a string of explosions on Wednesday.

The jittery atmosphere here was underlined by an alert at the royal Zarzuela Palace on Tuesday night when a column of armoured vehicles passed nearby. Military authorities said Thursday the convoy was returning to barracks after exercises.

The polls published Friday were taken in the middle of this month. El Pais's covered over 18,000 people around the country and Diario 16's questioned 7,000, they said.

Salvadorean rebels occupy more areas, accuse Honduras of supporting the army

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Leftist guerrillas said they had widened their control over northern El Salvador and accused neighbouring Honduras of moving troops to the border in preparation for a joint anti-guerrilla sweep with the Salvadorean army.

Radio Venceremos, the guerrillas' broadcasting station, said the army had withdrawn from the hamlets of Nueva Trinidad and San Jose las Flores, allowing fighters of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) to occupy them without a fight.

Both hamlets lie on a north-south road leading to the border with Honduras. Their reported occupation brought to seven the number of towns and villages sei-

zed by the guerrillas since the start of their latest offensive 10 days ago.

The push, one of the biggest in the three-year civil war, came after months of relative calm and a flurry of reports that both sides were hoping to initiate talks to end the bloodshed.

Both El Salvador and Honduras denied the guerrilla report, but Western diplomatic sources in Central America confirmed that joint operations had taken place, designed chiefly to ease pressure on the Salvadorean army and allow it to deploy troops elsewhere.

In retaliation to the Honduran move, El Salvador's guerrillas blew up the main power stations

in the Honduran capital of Tegucigalpa, blacking the city out for almost two weeks.

There are five guerrilla groups operating in the war under the umbrella of the FMLN.

The United States as well as the Salvadoran government have minimised the importance of the latest guerrilla offensive, saying the insurgents had seized remote areas without strategic or economic importance.

But European diplomats here point out that the FMLN has scored a propaganda success by returning its activities to the front pages of the international press after months during which the government here described the guerrillas as a spent force.

Angola links kidnap of R.C. workers to Pretoria

LISBON (R) — The official Angolan news agency ANGOP said Friday that 15 Red Cross workers have been kidnapped in the southern Cunene province, which Angola says is controlled by South Africa and anti-government UNITA guerrillas.

ANGOP quoted Roman Catholic church sources as saying the Red Cross workers — all Angolans — disappeared following the abduction of the Archbishop of Lubango, Dom Alexandre do Nascimento, a week ago in Cunene Province.

Angola has blamed South Africa and UNITA for the kidnapping of the archbishop. It says South Africa has occupied the province with UNITA support since Aug. 1981.

Friday's ANGOP report said the Red Cross workers disappeared last weekend shortly after the archbishop was taken.

The agency said the Cunene

delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) contacted the South African military command at N'Giva, in Cunene province, which denied knowing the whereabouts of the missing people.

ANGOP reported that the ICRC president in Geneva said the N'Giva delegation would be closed within a week if South Africa gave no information on Red Cross personnel missing in the area.

Six days ago, ICRC headquarters in Geneva announced the temporary suspension of an aid programme for refugees in Angola's central plateau due to insecurity there.

UNITA says it imposed a ban on the Red Cross and closed its centres down after deciding that the aid programme was helping the government to fight the guerrillas.

Stockholm warns against any violation of neutrality

STOCKHOLM (R) — Prime Minister Olof Palme said Friday that Sweden would harden its stance toward any foreign power violating its territory and was ready to give the order to sink any alien submarine found in its waters.

Mr. Palme was speaking at a news conference at which he also announced a new commission to study this month's incident in which the navy searched for days for a probable foreign submarine detected near a top secret naval base.

A recent opinion poll showed that 70 per cent of Swedes want tougher action against intruders.

The navy said it was continuing a search begun on Oct. 1 for one or two suspected submarines in the Haarsfjaerd.

Rome questions 2nd Turkish suspect about Agca's attempt on Pope's life

ROME (R) — A Turk accused of complicity in the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul has been interrogated for several hours in a Rome prison and may be brought face to face with the man who fired on the pontiff.

Ilario Martella, Italy's chief investigator who is in charge of the case, told reporters he had personally questioned Omer Bagci, 36, who was extradited from Swi-

tzerland this month.

Bagci was arrested in Switzerland on an international warrant alleging that he supplied the gun with which Turkish gunman Mehmet Ali Agca tried to kill the Pope in St. Peter's Square on May 13 last year.

Asked whether Bagci and Agca would be brought together for further interrogation, Mr. Martella said this was by no means ex-

cluded. Agca, 24, is serving a life sentence in an Italian maximum security prison near Naples.

The Italian authorities have given Mr. Martella the task of deciding whether Agca acted alone or received some form of backing.

Mr. Martella recently went to the United States for talks which, informed sources said, centred on possible Soviet involvement in the attempted killing.

be used to purchase part of the narcotics," it said.

"On Sept. 28, 1982, I was present during the video taping of a meeting between De Lorean, the 'CT' and Valestra, acting in an undercover capacity as John Vincenza," Mr. West continued.

"Valestra told me De Lorean would distribute the heroin and cocaine and would supply \$3.2 million to be put up with De Lorean's \$1.8 million to purchase the cocaine from (William) Hetrick (one of the accused)."

"The profits realised from both transactions were to be given to De Lorean. After \$60 million of the generated profits were given to De Lorean, Valestra was to own a 50 per cent share of the De Lorean motor company," the affidavit said.

The affidavit said De Lorean was shown a suitcase containing about 22 kilograms of cocaine in a hotel last Tuesday and was told by Valestra he could expect to receive about \$5 million from the sale of the drug. De Lorean was arrested the same day.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Polish spy reportedly defects to U.S.

NEW YORK (R) — A Polish bank chief who spied for his country has defected to the United States, the New York Times reported Friday. It said Andrzej Treumann, North American representative of Poland's Bank Handlowy, was in custody near Washington with his wife and daughter and was being interviewed by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The newspaper said Mr. Treumann opened the bank's office in New York in 1979 and was also a spy for the Polish intelligence service.

Sirhan to skip parole hearing

LOS ANGELES (R) — Sen. Robert Kennedy's assassin, Sirhan Sirhan, has waived his right to a parole board hearing next month, his lawyer said here. The lawyer, Luke McKissick, said he would wait until some time after the U.S. elections on Nov. 2 "when the temper of the times has quietened down."

Last May a state parole board cancelled Sirhan's proposed release date of Sept. 1, 1984, after demands by congressmen and others that he be kept in prison.

Altmann fears he may be kidnapped

LA PAZ (R) — Convicted Nazi war criminal Klaus Altmann said in an interview published here that he feared he might be kidnapped and dragged out of Bolivia. The former Gestapo chief who has been condemned to death for his wartime activities in occupied France told the daily newspaper Hoy: "There are no legal arguments to oblige me to leave Bolivia but maybe actions will occur such as an abduction..."

2 ex-security men executed in Chile

CALAMA, Chile (R) — Two former Chilean security agents were executed here Friday by a firing squad, witnesses said. Gabriel Hernandez, a former secret police chief in Calama, northern Chile, and his assistant, Eduardo Villanueva, had been sentenced to death for murder and bank robbery.

Vandalism against Western property rises in Poland

WARSAW (R) — Three cars owned by U.S. embassy staff and buildings housing American trade offices have been daubed with yellow paint in the latest of a series of attacks on property belonging to Westerners, diplomats said Friday. U.S. embassy sources said that one of the three cars painted on Wednesday night also had a tyre slashed. A swastika and the letters PLO — an apparent reference to the Palestine Liberation Organisation — appeared on the front of one trade office. Diplomatic sources said paint was also splashed on a wall of the French embassy on Monday night. French and Australian diplomats have reported an unusual number of break-ins at the homes of staff, and the residence of the New York Times correspondent was broken into last week.

Nazi-era film-maker cancels TV show

GENEVA (R) — Leni Riefenstahl, the German director whose films glorified Hitler's Third Reich, cancelled a television appearance here after producers refused to cut statements she made 44 years ago excusing Nazi policies toward Jews, Swiss television said. Miss Riefenstahl, still healthy and active at 80, pulled out of a film discussion programme on Switzerland's French-language television at the last minute after seeing parts of the documentary it planned to show on her life. Films like Triumph of the Will and Olympiad, technical masterpieces which exalted the Nazi Party and Germany's achievements under Hitler, made Miss Riefenstahl one of the leading film directors of the third reich.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Both vulnerable. South deals

NORTH
♦ Q7
♥ QJ1083
♦ 9542
♠ 62

WEST EAST
♦ A ♦ 432
♥ K62 ♥ A9754
♦ KQJ108 ♦ 763
♠ J1085 ♠ 93

SOUTH
♦ KJ10865
♥ Void
♦ A
♠ AKQ74

The bidding:
South West North East
2 ♦ 3 ♣ Pass Pass
3 ♦ Pass 4 ♦ Pass
5 ♦ Pass 6 ♦ Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: King of ♦.

There is a new book of bridge quizzes from the most prolific of our bridge authors, Fred Karpin ("The Play of the Cards: Self Quizzes at Bridge," paperback, 210 pp., \$6.95, published by Max Hardy, 144 S. Yukon Ave., Hawthorne, Calif. 90250). We have seen the hands before, and there are a few too many squeezes for our liking. Still, this book should present the average player with a fair challenge. To give you an idea of the complexity of the hands, cover the East and West cards with your thumbs and decide how you would play this hand at six spades after the lead of the

king of diamonds.

The auction shown is that in the book. Many of us would consider South's bid of five spades as a query about partner's diamond holding — with two potential losers, he would have to pass. A better bid would have been a cue-bid of five diamonds.

Against six spades, West leads the king of diamonds. The ace of trumps must be lost, so the only problem is to avoid a club loser. You need not worry if the suit breaks 3-3, but that is against the odds. Far more likely is a 4-2 division.

At first glance, you might think that all you need do is win the ace of diamonds, cash the ace-king of clubs and then ruff a club in dummy. The clubs are now set up, but if you carelessly lead a trump, you will be defeated. West wins the ace and leads his last club, and East's ruff means down one.

The solution is simple, if you think of it. After ruffing the third club, return to your hand with a diamond ruff and then ruff another club with the queen of trumps. You get back to your hand with another ruff and lead the king of trumps. West wins, but he has no more clubs. You can ruff any return, draw the remaining trumps, and claim the rest of the tricks.

As the cards lie, declarer can also get home by leading a trump at trick two. West can't lead a second trump, and declarer has all the time in the world to ruff a club.

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